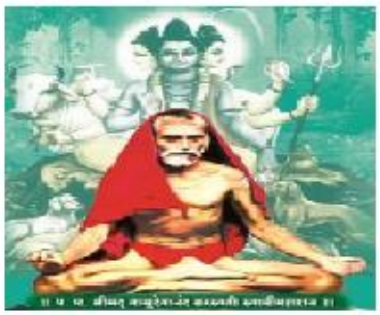
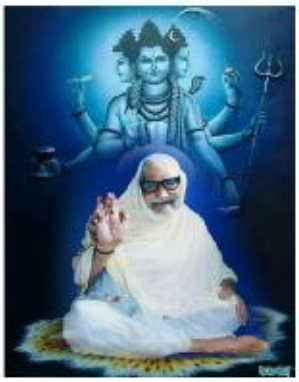
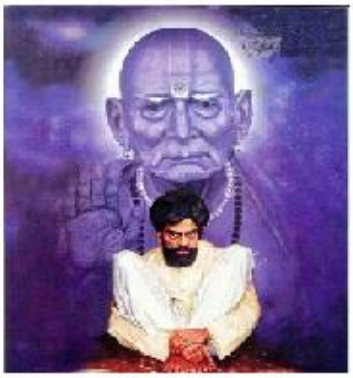
Dr. M. Thirumaleshwar

Famous Gurus of Datta Sampradaya







Dr. M. Thirumaleshwar

Famous Gurus

of

Datta Sampradaya

Compiled by

Dr. M. Thirumaleshwar

formerly:

(i) Professor, Dept. of Mechanical Engineering,

St. Joseph Engineering College,

Vamanjoor, Mangalore – 575 028, India

(ii) Principal, Vivekananda College of Engineering and Technology,

Puttur (D.K.) – 574 203, Indi

(iii) Head, Dept. of Mechanical Engineering,

Fr. Conceicao Rodrigues Institute of Technology,

Vashi, Navi Mumbai 400 703, India

(iv) Senior Scientific Officer and Head,

Cryogenics Section,

Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Trombay, Mumbai, India

and

Centre for Advanced Technology, Indore 452013, India

CONTENTS

Dedication 6

Preface 7

Similar works by this author 8

Dattatreya bhajans, Aarti etc.. 11

PART-I: Sri Manik Prabhu Maharaj 13

- Wikipedia.com…. 13
- Manik Nagar 15
- Sanjivani mahasamadhi 17
- Guru parampara 18
- Sakalamata sampradaya 21
- Photos 22
- Shri Manik Prabhu Devasthanam 25
- Photos 26
- Manikprabhu.org … 28
- Guru parampara 29
- Karnataka.com…. 31
- Temple origin, mythology 31
- Info, how to get there 32
- Tripadvisor.in ….Photos… 33
- Shreeswami.org… 40
- Early life, in jungles etc 41
- In search of Self 42
- Manik Nagar 43
- Mahasamadhi 45
- FaceBok page..manikprabhumaharaj… videos 47
- FB photos 51
- YouTube videos 61

PART-II: Sri Vasudevananda Saraswati Maharaj (Tembe Swami)…. 64

- Wikipedia.com …. 65
- Life story 65
- Photos 70
- Shrivasudevanandasaraswati.com…. 76
- Lifestory, works 76

- Sreedattavaibhavam.org…. 77
- Samkshipta charitra 81
- Message, Garudeshwar samadhi 85
- Sanatan.org … Photos 86
- FaceBook page --- Life and teachings of Vasudevanand
- Saraswati (Tembe swami)… 89
- Photos 89
- FaceBook page … . Yati Vasudevanand Sarawati …Photos 95
- FaceBook page---paramahamsaparivrajakacharya
- Vasudevanandsaraswati(Tembeswami)…photos 102
- FB Videos… 111

PART-III: Sri Nana Maharaj Taranekar…. 114

- Wikipedia … 115
- Early life, sayings 115
- Photos 116
- dattamaharaj.com …(Marathi) 120
- naidunia.com …. 129
- templesinindiainfo.com…Datta Karuna tripadi…. 131
- Marathi webdunia.com … 136
- FBpage.. paramapujya nana maharaj taranekar parivar.. 139
- Photos …. 139
- Religiousforums.com … 154
- Videos 156

PART-IV: Sri Gajanan Maharaj of Shegaon …… 159

- Gajananmaharajshegaontemple.com … 160
- Daily pooja schedule 160
- Legend of Maharaj 161
- Photos 164
- Wikipedia.com …. 168
- Background, biography 170
- Parallel with other Masters 171
- Appearances, divine powers 171
- Maharaj sansthan 172
- Gajanan darshan.com … 173
- About Maharaj…. 173

- Sansthan branches ….. 174
- Daily schedule …. 175
- Yearly schedule… 176
- Photos… 178
- Shreeswami.org …. 186
- Shri Gajanan maharaj .. 186
- Tripadvisor.in ….photos … 191
- FB page..shriGajananMaharaj …. Photos.. 196
- FB pageGajananmaharajpaduka sansthan Mundgaon, Akola….Photos 208
- FBvideos …… 216
- YouTube videos …. 217

PART-V: Yogiraj Shankar Maharaj, Pune, Maharashtra ……. 219

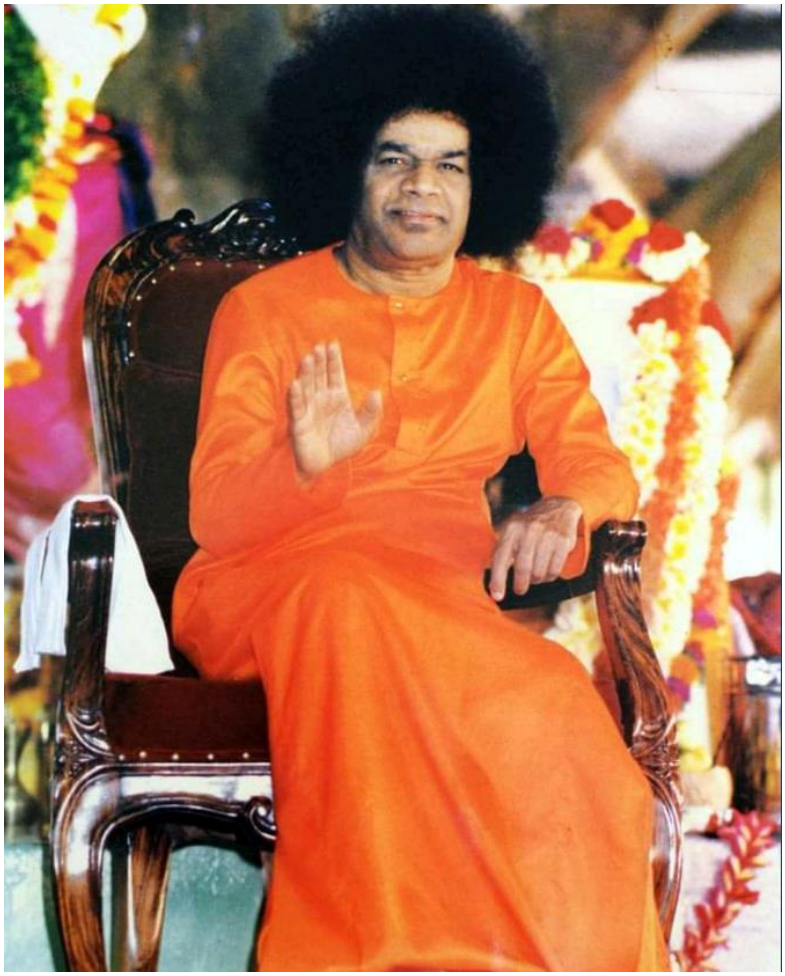
- Shreeswami.org …..life story 220
- Saiamrithadhara.com …. 224
- Shri shankar maharaj samadhi temple 224
- Assurances of Maharaj 227
- Samadhi 228
- Formation of Trust 231
- Aims & objectives of Trust 233
- Publications 233
- Daily program 235
- Festivals 236
- How to reach Dhankvadi 240
- Shankarmaharaj.com ..samadhi math, Pune..photos 241
- Thenewsagency.in…about maharaj by Purvang.. 250
- FB page-sadgurushankar maharaj--photos….. 255
- FB videos 266
- FB page-shri shankar maharaj Parivar—photos- 267
- FB videos 271
- YouTube videos.. 271

APPENDIX-I: ….Good sites.. 273

Dedication

This work is lovingly dedicated at the lotus feet of:

Bhagavan Sri Sathya Sai Baba



There is only ONE caste -The Caste of Humanity

There is only ONE religion –The Religion of Love

There is only ONE language –The Language of the Heart

There is only ONE God –He is Omnipresent

……Bhagavan Sri Sathya Sai Baba

PREFACE

Humble prostrations at the lotus feet of Lord Dattatreya

This *free ebook* is on "Famous Gurus of Datta Sampradaya".

Many Gurus of Datta sampradaya have taken birth in this country and have taught and guided people in their mundane as well as spiritual journeys. People have revered and worshipped these Gurus as Avatars of Datta.

Here, we shall study about the life and teachings of these great Gurus.

Details life and teachings of following Five Gurus are given:

1. Sri Manik Prabhu Maharaj of Maniknagar
2. Sri Vasudevanand Saraswati Swamy (Tembe Swami), Ganagapur
3. Sri Nana Maharaj Taranekar of Indore
4. Sri Gajanan Maharaj of Shgaon, and
5. Sri Yogiraj Shankar Maharaj of Pune

Details of place, history, temples (Mutts), legends, religious importance, poojas and sevas etc are given in respect of each kshetra/temple.

In addition, many photos, links to stotras, bhajans and videos etc are also given.

Finally, in Appendix-I, links to many good sites where one can get information on Vedas, Upanishads and other sacred texts, stotras and shlokas on various Gods and Goddesses etc , are given.

Acknowledgements:

Many of my friends and relatives have actively encouraged me in my attempt to compile this free ebook. I sincerely thank them for their support.

My wife Kala has always encouraged and supported me in all my literary works, sacrificing much of her time. This ebook could not have been compiled without her help, support and cooperation. I express my deep appreciation to her.

I have drawn heavily from many references, viz. Wikipedia, Official websites of respective temples, and associated YouTube videos etc.

Finally, I express my immense gratitude to Sri Sathya Sai Baba for His Grace and blessings, prompting me to initiate, continue and complete this work.

M. Thirumaleshwar,

August 20, 2021

Email: tmuliya@rediffmail.com

Similar works by this author:

Link to free ebook: "Guidelines to Teachers … from Sri SathyaSai Baba's Teachings":

http://issuu.com/m.thirumaleshwar/docs/guidelines_to_teachers_...from_sri_/1

Link to free ebook: Human Values and Educare ... from teachings of Sri SathyaSai Baba

https://issuu.com/m.thirumaleshwar/docs/human_values_and_educare...from_tea

Link to free ebook: Purpose of Life and Ways of Sadhana ... from teachings of Sri SathyaSai Baba

http://issuu.com/m.thirumaleshwar/docs/purpose_of_life_and_ways_of_sadhana

Link to free ebook: Sadhana --- Path of Jnana ……. from teachings of Sri SathyaSai Baba

http://issuu.com/m.thirumaleshwar/docs/sadhana_--_path-of-jnana--_from_tea

Link to free ebook: Sadhana --- Path of Bhakti ……. from teachings of Sri SathyaSai Baba

https://issuu.com/m.thirumaleshwar/docs/sadhana_--_path_of_bhakti_....._fro

Link to free ebook: Sadhana --- Path of Karma (Action) ……. from life and teachings of Sri SathyaSai Baba

https://issuu.com/m.thirumaleshwar/docs/sadhana_--_path_of_karma__action__./1

Link to free ebook: Glory of Holy Feet of Guru… in Kannada language

http://issuu.com/m.thirumaleshwar/docs/glory_of_holy_feet_of_guru..._in_ka

Link to free ebook: Sadhana --- Path of 'Namasmarana' ……. from teachings of Sri SathyaSai Baba

http://issuu.com/m.thirumaleshwar/docs/sadhana_-_path_of_namasmarana--__fr

Link to free ebook: True Guru and His Greatness…….. from teachings of Sri SathyaSai Baba

http://issuu.com/m.thirumaleshwar/docs/true_guru_and_his_greatness_----fro

Bhagavan Buddha (Kannada) …….. from teachings of Sri SathyaSai Baba:

http://free.yudu.com/item/details/3900025/Bhagavan-Budha--Kannada--...-from-teachings-of-Sri-Sathya-Sai-Baba

---

Link to Youtube video: Human Values and Educare ... from teachings of Sri SathyaSai Baba:
https://youtu.be/fqXmLvaTRkI

Link to Youtube video: Greatness of Guru… in Kannada language ... from teachings of Sri SathyaSai Baba:

https://youtu.be/xJFU9eqVMa8

Link to Youtube video: Sadhana – Path of 'Namasmarana' ... from teachings of Sri SathyaSai Baba:

https://youtu.be/40qQI6EyBOw

Link to Youtube video: True Guru and His Greatness ... from teachings of Sri SathyaSai Baba

https://youtu.be/2xqRv1eMl7Q

Purpose of Life and Ways of Sadhana ... from teachings of Sri SathyaSai Baba:

https://youtu.be/p6S54VGQqnY

Link to Youtube video: Sadhana – Path of 'Jnana' ... from teachings of Sri SathyaSai Baba:

https://youtu.be/2ACOvhBbb9M

Link to Youtube video: Sadhana – Path of 'Bhakti' ... from teachings of Sri SathyaSai Baba:

https://youtu.be/czgI-jU77y0

Link to Youtube video: Sadhana – Path of 'Karma' ... from teachings of Sri SathyaSai Baba:

https://youtu.be/kAaEpaTxPRo

Link to Youtube video: Sri SathyaSaiSuprabhatam – sung by P. Susheela, and illustrated with photos:

https://youtu.be/LnD2jXkRlp8

Link to Youtube video: Yoga and Dhyana (Kannada) ... from teachings of Sri SathyaSai Baba:
https://youtu.be/npCFBZRkuiI

Link to: 'God is eternal witness (Kannada)': You tube video:

https://youtu.be/DmzQn9QChx4

Link to download the free ebook: 'Shivarathri in Twelve Jyotirlinga Temples':

https://app.box.com/s/c7ly665k1fuap3unc6url9ttwxjhid11

Link to download the ebook: 'Man, Universe and The Supreme':

https://app.box.com/s/4otzw4ecmt29ludydgttcsgwvpym3ak0

Link to download the free ebook "Ten famous Sri Rama Temples of India":

https://app.box.com/s/3yp186g6rmvfwhn9vdon723qcs4fv4z3

Link to download the free ebook "Twelve famous Sri Durga Temples of India":

https://app.box.com/s/ua1t6t2d7b1xp2rfw887mm5osh08z3nn

Link to download "Famous Sri Durga Temples of India-Part-II":

https://app.box.com/s/rg61b3yb4tek8q10i00izb1ye41wif3q

Box link to: Puttur Sri Mahalingeshwara temple. pdf

https://app.box.com/s/m7vned7bt252qydjjv24lgu0gn736nki

Box link to.... Famous Sri Krishna temples of India-Part- I:

https://app.box.com/s/dlo36lixtwo1ihct0g2ulubzf2e39f25

Box link to Famous Sri Krishna temples of India- Part-II

https://app.box.com/s/7ax0d1uasytyiyygnr8bxmuxg56ck9xz

Also, see:

Prashanthi Bhajans:

http://prasanthi-mandir-bhajan.net/24kbhajan/

Shlokas, Rudram etc by Pandits on Shivarathri day in Puttaparthy:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/13zrylzXUWlXWlll3eTQBAeIYZvX8xrZB/view?usp=sharing

Links to download of original PDF files:

Glory of Holy Feet of Guru … in Kannada language:

https://app.box.com/s/mbcw1zsy1o5s1l5gk9exi3jkuceka8n7

Swami's teachings to Teachers, Human values &Educare:

https://app.box.com/s/cee1y3ptuvwxdw0sb2t4qtq3swcens6r

Swami's teachings… Purpose of life, Sadhana – Path of Jnana, Bhakti, Karma:

https://app.box.com/s/kovqfemjyjkaqn42e7hu2xmwqzkiga08

Dattatreya Bhajans, Aarti etc:

Shant ho sri Guru datta:

https://youtu.be/OCNemNACbYY

Suresh wadkar:

https://youtu.be/76AVA3dHCAQ

Datta bhajanas (Sai bhajans):

https://youtu.be/iTort0xx4oI

Datta Jayanti special:

https://youtu.be/rCIJUYRQ6aY

Marathi bhajans:

https://youtu.be/vI3slLkjzs8

Sri Datta Guru datta:

https://youtu.be/-YuXNvfq5y8

Top 15 Bhakti geete:

https://youtu.be/9Q3U_Th34TE

GURUDEV DATTA AARTI:

https://youtu.be/BimFQ1mnDs0

Aarti--Anuradha Paudwal:

https://youtu.be/2dSfx2SY4jw

Famous Gurus of Datta sampradaya

PART-I

Lord Dattatreya is revered as Aadi Guru and is also worshipped as a Deity.

As Guru, He holds the disciple in His arms and ferries him across the ocean of samsara.

As Deity He is worshipped by devotees to remove their difficulties and fulfill their desires.

Datta sampradaya is a famous spiritual lineage of India and there are many Datta peethas associated with many avatars of Lord Datta with supernatural powers and teachings for welfare of humanity.

Many Gurus of Datta sampradaya have taken birth in this country and have taught and guided people in their mundane as well as spiritual journeys. People have revered and worshipped these Gurus as Avatars of Datta.

Here, we shall study about the life and teachings of these great Gurus.

1. Manik Prabhu Maharaj

Ref: Wikipedia

Manik Prabhu Maharaj was an Indian Hindu saint, philosopher, poet and guru.[2] He is also regarded as an incarnation of Dattatreya by the people of Datta Sampraday. Prabhu's philosophy, the Sakala mata Siddhanta rests on the principles of Advaita Vedanta as propagated by Adi Sankara. Shri Prabhu strongly advocated the essential oneness of all religions. Prabhu's Muslim devotees revered him as an incarnation of Mehboob Subhani whereas his Lingayat devotees saw him as a form of Basavanna. Shri Prabhu composed numerous bhajans and padas in various languages such as Marathi, Kannada, Hindi, Urdu and Sanskrit. Shri Prabhu was also associated with the First War of Indian Independence in 1857.[3][4] Shri Sai Baba of Shirdi, Shri Swami Samarth of Akkalkot, Shri Bramhachaitanya of Gondavale and many other contemporary saints are believed to have visited Maniknagar to interact with Prabhu on matters of deep spiritual wisdom.[5] Biographers refer to Shri Prabhu as a saint of great spirituality and mysticism. Shri Prabhu's teachings emphasize the path of Bhakti. He also moralized on the vedantic truths concerning the spiritual unity of beings. Manik Nagar, Humnabad, Bidar District is the place where he took sanjeevani samadhi. Shri

Prabhu's samadhi at Maniknagar is the nucleus of Manik Nagar and acts as the spiritual center of the activities of Shri Manik Prabhu Samsthan.

Travel and pilgrimage:

After leaving home, Prabhu stayed and performed penance at Amrutkund - a holy place in the jungles near Manthal for six months. Devotees believe that Bhagawan Dattatreya, disguised as a Bairagi once visited Prabhu at Amritkund and gave him Danda, Deeksha and Jholi, mandating his future journey as a wandering yogi and an itinerant messenger of truth. From here, he started travelling and visiting places of religious importance in the region. According to a legend, he once arrived at Chalakapur, a small village near Bidar during his wanderings. The sun had already set and he had no place to stay at night. On the outskirts of the village, he saw a temple dedicated to Hanuman. The people of this village did not visit this temple after nightfall due to the fear of dacoits, thieves and wild animals. Prabhu arrived at this temple and planned to stay there for the night. He packed his clothes and other belongings in a cloth and safely deposited them on Shri Hanuman's Moorthi before sleeping in a corner of the temple. Next morning, the poojari (priest) arrived and was enraged to see that a young person had kept his belongings on the holy idol's shoulders. He woke Shri Prabhu up and asked him why he had done so. Prabhu said "He who takes care of the whole world can easily take care of my belongings in this desolate place, therefore I kept it with the lord". The poojari's anger knew no bounds and he started beating Shri Prabhu with a stick. It is believed that blood started oozing out of the Hanuman idol when the poojari beat Prabhu. Seeing wounds appearing on Hanuman's idol, the poojari thought that Prabhu must be none other than Hanuman in human form and begged for his forgiveness. Prabhu forgave him and asked him never to be harsh with devotees. He stayed at Chalakapur for a few months and people started flocking to him for his darshan. He arrived at Mailar near Bidar after leaving Chalakapur. It his here that he met Devi Venkamma or Madhumati Shyamala, his disciple (a yogini revered as a devi by Shri Manik Prabhu's devotees), for the first time. Prabhu stayed at Mailar for a few months and like Chalakapur, thousands of people started gathering to catch a glimpse of Shri Prabhu. After leaving Mailar, Prabhu proceeded to Bhalki. Prabhu is said to have performed penance in the jungles near Bhalki. Some accounts suggest that Prabhu taught Devi Venkamma samadhi and yoga in the jungles there. He then visited Chitguppa where he is said to have given darshan to his devotees in the divine form of Lord Basaveshwara.

Prabhu sent all his followers and shishyas to Kalyan and then set out for his spiritual journey across the country. Prabhu travelled on foot as a wandering yogi across the length and breadth of the country covering places of religious importance such as Varanasi, Haridwar, Mathura, Badri, Puri, Dwarka, Girnar, Tirupati and Rameshwaram. Some of his Muslim devotees believe that he visited the shrine of Mehboob Subhani in Baghdad (Iraq) during his

travels in North India. Prabhu also visited Pandharpur, Tuljapur, Ganagapur, Kolhapur and other major temples of the Deccan region. According to Ganesh Raghunath Kulkarni (Prabhu's official biographer), the river Chandrabhaga was flooded when he visited Pandharpur. Prabhu's devotees believe that Panduranga himself came in the form of a boatman and took Prabhu to the other side of the river and then disappeared. When he visited the Vitthala Temple, he had worn dirty and torn clothes. The pundits thought that he was a beggar and denied him entry to the temple. When he tried to forcefully enter the temple, the pundits beat him. It is believed that a floral garland came from Panduranga's idol and fell on Shri Prabhu. The pundits realised that Prabhu was a divine being and begged him for forgiveness. Prabhu took Lord Vitthala's darshan and stayed at Pandharpur for many days. While describing his Pandharpur visit, Prabhu himself says in an abhanga (poem), 'कडकडोनि माणिकदास विठ्ठलासी भेटले'. During his countrywide travel, he composed numerous bhajans in praise of various deities in Marathi, Kannada, Hindi, Urdu and Sanskrit. These bhajans and abhangas are compiled in a book called Padyamala.[7] Prabhu also visited the Gottamgotti forest, Ketaki Sangam and Nyalkal among other places when he came back to his native land. The devotees of Bidar invited Prabhu to visit Bidar. On the way there, it is said that a yogi came in the form of a snake and led Prabhu to Jharani Narasimha cave. Prabhu's ancestors had performed penance at Jharani Narasimha. People of the Bidar region started to flock to Jharni for Prabhu's darshan. Devotees of Bidar invited Prabhu to visit their homes. Prabhu assured everyone that he would visit their house at 12 noon the following day. According to Ganesh Raghunath Kulkarni, Prabhu is believed to have visited every devotee's home at the same time in a miraculous example of multilocation. According to the same account, when Muslim residents of Bidar tried to test him by giving him meat and wine for lunch, Prabhu is believed to have converted them into fruits and milk. Prabhu's devotees ascribe many such miracles to him.

Maniknagar:

Establishment of Maniknagar

After completing his spiritual journey across the country, Prabhu finally decided to settle on the banks of the rivulets Viraja and Guruganga in the year 1845 which later came to be known as Maniknagar (a place near Humnabad in Bidar District of Karnataka).[8] He was on his way back to Kalyan when his palkhi or palanquin got stuck in the jungle near Humnabad. Prabhu liked the area and decided to make it his permanent abode and also a center for the propagation of his philosophy of sakalamata siddhanta. Prabhu stayed in a simple hut and ate only the madhukari bhiksha (alms) which his disciples would bring from the nearby villages. Usually, he dressed in very simple clothes and occasionally he even dressed in royal attire. Manik Prabhu established the gaadi (spiritual seat) of Lord Dattatreya in the very hut where he used to reside. This gaadi is a symbol of Nirguna Bramha. He did not place any idol or

spiritual icon on the gaadi and instead kept it empty. The idea behind it was that his devotees could visualise the parabrahma (supreme reality) in whatever form they liked and worship him accordingly. Initially When Prabhu made Maniknagar his abode, only his disciples and some bramhacharis stayed in small huts. Later on, Prabhu allowed people from all walks of life to stay at Maniknagar and the population started increasing steadily. Prabhu's mother Baya Devi and his brothers Tatya Saheb and Dada Saheb also came and settled in Maniknagar with their family.

Prabhu Darbar

The name and fame of Manik Prabhu spread quickly and people of all religions, sects and communities started flocking to Maniknagar. Prabhu used to hold a gathering everyday called darbar where thousands of people visited him and sought his blessings.[9] Prabhu guided his devotees in spiritual matters and helped them overcome their material difficulties. Prabhu gave khairaat or alms to the needy and the poor. Hundreds of Vedic scholars, Fakeers, jangams and other mendicants came to Maniknagar to receive blessings and khairaat from Prabhu. It is said that leading musicians and artists of the time came to Maniknagar to perform seva, selfless service, in Prabhu's darbar. He was equally revered by all communities; while his Muslim followers thought him to be an incarnation of Mehboob Subhani (the Sufi saint of Baghdad), his Lingayat devotees would worship him as Lord Basaveshwara and his Sikh followers saw him as in the form of Guru Nanak.[10] It is said that the fifth Nizam of Hyderabad, Mir Afzaluddaula sent his courtier Yashwantrao Arab to seek Shri Prabhu's blessings. Prabhu declined the jagir or lands offered by the king and said, "The whole earth belongs to my lord, Datta Prabhu". He sent Prasad to the Nizam Afzaluddaula. Some devotees believe that the Nizam's son Mehboob Ali (the sixth Nizam) was named by Shri Manik Prabhu. Prabhu conducted a mahayajna (Vedic sacrifice) called sarvatomukha at Maniknagar. Leading scholars of the time are said to have attended this yajna and sought Shri Prabhu's blessings. Prabhu celebrated Datta Jaynti Utsav every year at Maniknagar in a grand manner.

Stories of his miracles and eyewitness accounts, which bear testimony to the manner in which he brought succor to the distressed and the sorrowing, to the afflicted and the wronged, who, ardently and with deep faith and devotion sought his spiritual intervention are available. He never claimed credit for any such incident and always said that it is "Datta Prabhu's leela". He is also believed to have given darshan to a devotee in the divine form of Goddess Tulaja Bhavani and accepted the devotee's offerings. Many such stories are compiled in the official biography of Shri Manik Prabhu by Ganesh Raghunath Kulkarni.[11]

Visits of spiritual personalities:[9]

Shri Swami Samarth is also believed to have visited Prabhu before settling at Akkalkot. According to Shri Manik Prabhu Charitra, Swami Maharaj stayed at Maniknagar for six months. Shri Manik Prabhu and Shri Swami Samarth used to sit under the holy audumbar tree and interact on matters of deep spiritual wisdom. Eyewitness accounts suggest that Shri Swami Samarth used to regard Shri Manik Prabhu as his brother.

According to Shri Achyut Yashwant Dhond, Shri Sai Baba of Shirdi visited Prabhu as a young Fakeer. According to the tale, Prabhu was sitting in his darbar when Sai Baba arrived. Sai asked Prabhu to fill his lota. Prabhu instructed Tatya Saheb, his brother who was sitting beside him, to fill the lota. Tatya was busy with some academic discussions on Vedanta and tried to fill the lota while speaking to someone else. Even after putting hundreds of coins in it, the lota would not fill. Tatya was astonished and gave it to Prabhu. Prabhu put 5 khariks (dry dates) and some flowers in it. The lota filled immediately. Sai Baba took the dates and flowers and said that this was enough for him. He poured back the coins which were many times more than the original coins put in the lota by Tatya Saheb.[12]

Shri Bramha Chaitanya of Gondavale also visited Prabhu at Maniknagar.[13] The Shankaracharya of Sringeri at the time, Jagadguru Ugra Narasimha Bharati Swamiji paid a visit to Maniknagar during Prabhu's time. Prabhu welcomed the Shankaracharya with due honours and the Shankaracharya appreciated Prabhu's noble work.

Prabhu and the revolt of 1857

According to Ganesh Raghunath Kulkarni, Nanasaheb Peshwa of Bithur sent a letter to Prabhu seeking his blessings, guidance and support in 1857. A person called Rangrao carried Nanasaheb's letter to Prabhu. Prabhu gave prasad (dry dates) and some money to Rangrao for the national movement. Prabhu reportedly said to Rangrao, "Tell Nanasaheb that he has my support and blessings. There is a lot of time for the fulfillment of the goal (independence), but don't stop the efforts. Datta Prabhu will definitely bless you all". Prabhu gave yoga dandas or divine sticks to his followers and said that "these sticks will protect you from the dangers of the war". After the uprising, Prabhu took all the yoga dandas back and they are stored in a room at Maniknagar today.

Sanjivani mahasamadhi:

Shri Manik Prabhu's Sanjivani Mahasamadhi at Maniknagar.

In 1865, Prabhu felt that it was time for him to take mahasamadhi. Both of his brothers, Dadasaheb and Tatyasaheb, and his mother Baya Devi had passed away before Prabhu's mahasamadhi. Devi Venkamma too attained samadhi a couple of years before Shri Prabhu. Prabhu decided the holy day Mokshada Ekadashi (Geeta Jayanti - Margashirsha Shuddha Ekadashi, Shaka 1787), Tuesday 29 November 1865 would be the ideal date for mahasamadhi. He instructed his close aides to construct a walled pit in his hut but under total secrecy. His plan was known only to 4 or 5 of his close disciples. The annual Datta Jayanti Utsav had already begun. On the night of Dashami (28 Nov 1865), Prabhu distributed khairaat (alms) to Fakeers and the poor as coincidentally it was the day of Gyarahvi Shareef (anniversary of the death of Mehboob Subhani, famous Sufi saint of Baghdad).

On the early morning of Ekadashi, Prabhu retired to his hut and took sanyasa deeksha according to the scriptures under total secrecy. He called both of his nephews, Manohar and Martand to the hut and accepted their pooja. Prabhu gave the mantra deeksha and kharik prasad to his elder nephew Manohar Prabhu and appointed him as the successor to his holy peetha. Then he sat in the pit of the samadhi and asked his aides to close the pit from all sides. Prabhu attained sanjivani samadhi, a state of meditative blissful consciousness. Eyewitness accounts suggest that Prabhu left his physical body by the yogic way of samadhi on the evening of Ekadashi around 5 PM. Prabhu's devotees believe that he is sitting in the sanjeevan samadhi and answering their prayers even to this day. Other examples of saints who took sanjeevan samadhi are Sant Dnyaneshwar of Alandi and Shri Raghavendra Swami of Mantralaya. The news of Prabhu's Samadhi was broken to the public on the day of Datta Jayanti (4 days later) after the Mahapooja and Jayanti celebrations.

Guru Parampara

Maniknagar is a Datta-Peetha where a Guru-Parampara exists for the spiritual guidance of the devotees. Shri Prabhu's mission was ably carried forward by his successors who contributed in their own ways in spreading the message of Shri Prabhu and enriching and enhancing the glory of the institution established by him.

Shri Manohar Manik Prabhu

(birth: 1858, Peetharohan: 1865, Mahasamadhi: 1877), Shri Manik Prabhu's nephew, was the immediate successor to him. He became the Peethadhipati at the tender age of 7 years. He acquired mastery over the Sanskrit language and the scriptures and went on to lay down the Upasana Paddhati (principles of worship) of the Sakalamata Sampradaya. Like his Guru, he too composed numerous Vedantic compositions in various languages and Stotras in Sanskrit. Within a very short stint as the Peethadhipati of the Samsthan he completed the important

task of construction of the Samadhi Mandir (main temple) of Shri Manik Prabhu. Like his Guru Shri Manik Prabhu, he too attained Sanjeevani Mahasamadhi.[14]

Shri Martand Manik Prabhu

(birth**:** 1860, Peetharohan: 1877, Mahasamadhi:1936), younger brother of Shri Manohar Prabhu and Nephew of Shri Manik Prabhu, was the third Peethadhipati of the Samsthan. During his 60 year long stint as the head of the Samsthan, He developed the institution into an important spiritual centre. He spread Prabhu's message far and wide and a great many people came to be associated with the Samsthan, becoming his ardent disciples and continuing their devotion for generations to come. He is credited for opening the doors of Vedanta to the common man through his simple yet impactful writing, elucidating the most difficult Vedantic principles in the language of the masses. He was a prolific composer in Marathi, Urdu, Hindi, Sanskrit and Kannada. The Pundits and Scholars of Varanasi conferred on him the title of 'Abhinava Shankaracharya' for his bold and independent views on Advaita Philosophy in his magnum opus 'Gnyan Martanda'. He was also a musicologist who worked on the scientific relation of music with spirituality. Musical Stalwarts of his time such as Pandit Vishnu Digambar Paluskar and Balgandharva sought his guidance and blessings. The erstwhile Nizam of Hyderabad Mir Osman Ali Khan and the Prime Minister of Hyderabad State Maharaja Kishan Pershad Bahadur were among his followers. He toured extensively throughout the erstwhile Hyderabad, Bombay and Madras states to propagate the message of Sakalamata. He attained Mahasamadhi in the year 1936.[15]

Shri Shankar Manik Prabhu

(birth: 1895, Peetharohan: 1936, Mahasamadhi: 1945), nephew of Shri Martand Prabhu, was the fourth Peethadhipati of the Samsthan. Before ascending the holy seat of Shri Prabhu, he served as the Secretary of the Samsthan for several years under the guidance of his Guru and maternal uncle Shri Martand Prabhu. His modern education (he was a law graduate from the Osmania University) helped him in systematizing the administrative setup of the Samsthan and giving it a modern social outlook. He started the first educational institution of Maniknagar called Manik Vidyalaya in the year 1940. His essays on Advaita Vedanta were published in some of the leading spiritual journals of his time which are today compiled in the book Dnyana Shankari. He attained Mahasamadhi in the year 1945.[16]

Shri Siddharaj Manik Prabhu

(birth: 1939, Peetharohan: 1945, Mahasamadhi: 2009) was the only son of Shri Shankar Manik Prabhu and the fifth successor of the Peetha. The responsibility of carrying forward Shri Prabhu's spiritual mission fell upon Shri Siddharaj Manik Prabhu at the tender age of 6 years. He was sent to the famous Scindia School of Gwalior for his formal education. He took over the affairs of the Samsthan after completing his school education in the year 1956. Shri Siddharaj Manik Prabhu is credited for transforming a tiny hamlet called Maniknagar into a throbbing centre of spiritual and Social activities. He toured all over the country to propagate the message of Sakalamata as propounded by Shri Prabhu. He founded a number of educational and charitable institutions at Maniknagar for the benefit of public at large. He was also a sports enthusiast who strongly believed in making games and sports an integral part of an individual's growth and development. He took special interest in Indian Classical music. Musical stalwarts such as Bharatratna Bheemsen Joshi, Bharatratna Lata Mangeshkar, Ustad Zakir Hussain and Pandit Mallikarjun Mansur among many others visited Maniknagar to seek his blessings. He composed a number of Bhajans and Abhangas in Hindi, Marathi and Kannada, which are very popular among his followers. He attained Mahasamadhi in the year 2009.[17]

Shri Dnyanraj Manik Prabhu

(birth: 1958, Peetharohan: 2009), elder son of Shri Siddharaj Prabhu, is the present Peethadhipati of Shri Manik Prabhu Samsthan. Like his father and Guru Shri Siddharaj Prabhu, he too was sent to the Scindia School - Gwalior for his formal education. While at school, he secured the All India 1st rank for Economics in the CBSE examinations of 1975 and was awarded the 'President of India's gold medal for the Best Scindian - 1974-75' by the School. After returning from School, he took charge as the Secretary of Shri Manik Prabhu Samsthan in 1975. During his 34 year long stint as Secretary of the Samsthan, he assisted his Father in the all-round development of the Samsthan. He introduced modern technology in the administration of the Samsthan and renovated many old structures in Maniknagar. He ascended the holy Peetha of Shri Prabhu after the Mahasamadhi of his father and Guru Shri Siddharaj Prabhu in the year 2009. He is a prolific writer in Hindi, Urdu and Marathi and has composed numerous Bhajans, Kavitas, Abhangas etc. in these languages. He has studied the Upanishadas, Bhagawatgeeta and other Vedantic texts and has written a number of books on these subjects. Shri Dnyanraj Prabhu is known for his discourses on Advaita Vedanta all over the country and abroad. Many of his discourses have been aired on leading spiritual TV channels of India. He is credited for taking Shri Prabhu's message beyond the shores of India.[18] He has been awarded the honorary D.Litt. (doctorate) by the Gulbarga University. He has also been awarded with 'Sadhana Shankar' and 'Adi Shankaracharya' awards by leading spiritual institutions of the country. He is credited for successfully organising many Mahotsavas like Shri Manik Dwishatabdi Mahotsava at Maniknagar.[19]

Sakalamata Sampradaya

The sampradaya is called sakalamata as it involves and assimilates all sects and creeds.[20][21] It is not at all antagonistic to them but only means to supplement them. Shri Prabhu was considered to be a 'Raja Yogi' by his followers. This sampradaya has three types of upasanas (ways of worship). The first is 'Adhyatmic Upasana', in which Chaitanya Dev (Bramhan) is the main deity. The second is 'Adhidaivik Upasana' in which Manik Prabhu is worshiped as the fourth incarnation of lord Dattatreya. The third is 'Adhibhautik Upasana' in which Manik Prabhu is worshiped in the Sadguru roopa. The philosophy of this tradition is that there is no resistance to any kind of religious faiths in the world. All faiths are believed to give the ultimate godliness to its followers. This tradition was started by Shri Manik Prabhu of Maniknagar. There is no distinction made on the basis of caste, creed, religion or gender. The Sampradaya is firmly based on Adi Sankara's adwaita philosophy.

Datta Jayanti

Shri Manik Prabhu Jayanti - Rajopachar Mahapooja

Shri Dnyanraj Manik Prabhu seated on the holy SIMHASANA of Shri Manik Prabhu on the occasion of Prabhu Darbar on the Last day of Datta Jaynti 2017.

Manik Prabhu is a saint in Datta Sampradaya who was born on Datta Jayanti (Margashirsha Pournima, Tuesday 22 December 1817). Prabhu's birth anniversary is celebrated in Manik nagar as an annual 7-day Mahotsava called Datta Jayanti mahotsava. It is a religious and cultural extravaganza in which hundreds of vedic Pundits, Musicians, Folk artists along with thousands of devotees assemble in Maniknagar to pay their tributes to the Samadhi of Manik Prabhu.

Shri Prabhu Punyatithi: The Utsava starts with the Punyatithi of Shri Prabhu on Margasheersha Ekadashi or Gita Jayanti. Rajopachar Mahapooja and Aradhana of Shri Prabhu is performed on this day.

Shri Prabhu Dwadashi: Viraja-Guruganga Sangam Snaan and Rajopaxhar Mahapooja to Shri Prabhu's Samadhi are performed on this day

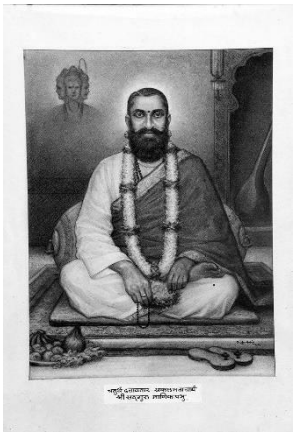
Dakshina Darbar or Trayodashi: Dakshina or Khairaat is given to the needy and the poor on this day.

Guru Poojan or Chaturdashi: The Sampradayik Shishyas perform Guru Poojan to their Guru, the Peethadhipati (successor) of Shri Manik Prabhu on this day.

Prabhu Jayanti, Datta Jayanti or Pournima: This is the main day of the Utsava. Rajopachar Mahapooja is performed to the holy Samadhi of Shri Prabhu on this day. Lakhs of devotees congregate on this day to take the Darshan of Shri Prabhu Samadhi and partake the Mahaprasada.

Prabhu Darbar: The Utsava concludes with The Jayanti Darbar or Prabhu Darbar. This is a nightlong event. On this day, the Peethadhipati sits on the holy simhasana of Shri Manik Prabhu and gives Darshan and Prasad to the devotees while musicians and artists perform their Seva in front of the Simhasana. The Janma of Shri Prabhu is celebrated after the aarati. Thousands of devotees take Darshan and Prasada in the Darbar. A Shobhayatra is held on the next day on conclusion of the Darbar and the Utsava.

Photos:



Manik Prabhu (painting)

Balaroopa at birthplace Ladawanti

Sanjivani mahasamadhi at Maniknagar

Manik Prabhu Jayanti...mahapooja

Shri Dnyanraj Manik Prabhu in Darbar on last day of Datta Jayanti

Shri Manik Prabhu Devasthanam:

History

Manik Prabhu selected Manik Nagar as the significant and ideal place to lay the foundation of spiritual centre. Manik Nagar is located on high slope grounds. Manik Prabhu temple lies on the outskirts of Humnabad, a kilometer away from this taluka. The temple is located on the confluence of two rivulets Viraja and Guru Ganga.

People believe that Manik Prabhu, the renowned saint, was fourth incarnation of Lord Dattatreya. There was Political and religious chaos between two communities, Hindu and Muslim, and were the riotous times. Manik Prabhu had an envisioned these two streams (communities) come together and lead a peaceful life. Due to this prognostic vision, even today both Hindus and Muslims visit Manik Nagar every year to pay homage to the Great Founder of Universal Truth, the Sakalmata. Muslim community considers Shri Prabhu to be an Avatar of Mehaboob Subhani, a Muslim Saint.

Originally, a small hut was constructed to establish the GADI, or the Spiritual Seat, which in time to come was to be associated with the living spirit of Shri Manik Prabhu Maharaj. Sitting on the Gadi, he would give Darshan to audience and His very Darshan would give peace and contentment to all who visited Maniknagar. In the Durbar, the people gathered would bask in the aura and the benevolent grace of Shri Prabhu. The entire atmosphere would be surcharged with spiritual splendour. Shri Prabhu would cast his compassionate glance on all, making everybody participate in the bliss, which he was experiencing.

Mahasamadhi

When Prabhu realised that the time had come to shed mortal body and be one with eternity. As Shri Prabhu was reluctant to disclose the time of his own departure to all, he took only three or four persons into confidence, those who understood the significance of his Avatar (incarnation). The news was kept in utmost confidence and all the required work was carried on with a smile on the face but with remorse in the heart. He advised them:

"You think that once I take Samadhi everything will end and I will no more be available to you. What you will miss is the sight of my Gross body, but my Self, the spirit within, will ever remain with you to guide you without your realizing that fact. There will not be any breach in your spiritual path. Remember that decay and destruction of the gross body is certain. When every breath has already been numbered and assigned what is the purpose of grieving? It is good that my work here is now coming to an end. You will all be able to carry the mission further by the Energy, which I will be leaving behind. What's the use of remaining alive in this worthless body when the work is complete?"

On the tenth day of Margashirsha, Shri Prabhu decided to summon the Durbar, so that people could have his final Darshan. All arrangements were made for Shri Prabhu to sit in as comfortable a position as was possible.

The next day was Ekadashi, the eleventh day of the month. For Hindus it is one of the most auspicious day. This 29th day of the month of November 1865 was the day on which Srhi Prabhu had decided to take Samadhi and merge His Self with the Supreme Self. Before samadhi He called two sons of His brother Narisimha and blessed them and thus the line of succession to the Gadi (spiritual seat) was laid down for all to know. He made the elder one Manohar the successor to Gadi by transferring His Eternal Energy to him. Thus the Guru-Parampara of Shri Manik Prabhu Sampradya was established for all time to come.

Photos:

Maharaj Manik Prabhuji

Mahasamadhi inside temple

Ref: manikprabhu.org

SHRI MANIK PRABHU MAHARAJ

Shri Sadguru Manik Prabhu Maharaj was a great saint and yogi who walked the earth in the early nineteenth century to restore love and humanity lurking in the doldrums and to liberate religion from the confines of narrow dogmatism. Regarded as an incarnation of Bhagwan Shri Dattatreya, Shri Prabhu was a philosopher par excellence and a great thinker who lived and breathed his philosophy of SAKALAMATA SIDDHANT – the gospel of love, humanity, and oneness that firmly rests on the Upanishadic principles of 'ekam sadvipra bahudha vadanti', while teaching it to others. A poet-saint that he was, his innumerable compositions in Marathi, Hindi, Urdu, Kannada, and Sanskrit, which, apart from being literary masterpieces in themselves, are divine hymns that proclaim the essential oneness of the ultimate reality, not to mention their inherent musical brilliance. Shri Prabhu attained Sanjivani Maha-Samadhi at Maniknagar in the year 1865. The institution founded by Shri Prabhu in the year 1845 for the

propagation of his teachings is today known as Shri Manik Prabhu Samsthan and is among the important spiritual organisations of the country. The 5Samsthan is presently headed by His Holiness Shri Dnyanraj Manik Prabhu Maharaj, the present Peethadhipati in the illustrious Guru-Parampara.

GURU PARAMPARA

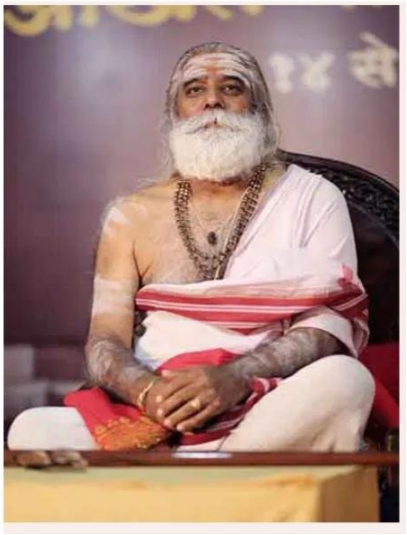
Shri Manohar Manik Prabhu

Shri Martand Manik Prabhu

Shri Shankar Manik Prabhu

Shri Siddharaj Manik Prabhu

SHRI DNYANRAJ MANIK PRABHU MAHARAJ



Shri Dnyanraj Manik Prabhu Maharaj is the present Peethadhipati of Shri Manik Prabhu Samsthan and the sixth Acharya in the illustrious Guru Parampara. A visionary thinker, a poet and philosopher par excellence, a guide and mentor who transforms the lives of devotees through his inspiring discourses, and, above all, a Sadguru who believes in the intrinsic goodness of human values. Shri Maharaj Ji inherits the illustrious legacy of his predecessors and combines in him the best of all his preceding Acharyas in terms of the level of spiritual attainment, the deep understanding of the scriptures with special regard to the principles of Advaita Vedant, which form the basis of Shri Prabhu's Sakalamat Siddhant, the capacity to influence his followers to tread the path of righteousness through his knowledge-packed spiritual discourses, the deep sense of concern for the spiritual and material well-being of the society at large and the missionary zeal of his immediate predecessor His Holiness Shri Siddharaj Manik Prabhu Maharaj to work selflessly for the educational and social development of the poorest of the poor. The Samsthan under his able and inspiring leadership has today become a lighthouse of Advait philosophy and Shri Prabhu's message of love, equality and brotherhood.

Ref: Karnataka.com

Manik Prabhu Temple, Maniknagar

District: Bidar

Town: Maniknagar

Temple: Manik Prabhu Temple

Located in a small hamlet village by the name Maniknagar in a taluk town known as Humnabad in the Bidar district of North Karnataka, the Manik Prabhu Temple is dedicated to a great ascetic. On the outskirts of Humnabad lies the Manik Prabhu temple – about a kilometre away from this taluk town.

Manik Prabhu Temple– Overview

People believe that Manik Prabhu, the renowned saint, was a reincarnation of Lord Dattatreya. The Manik Prabhu Temple is located on the confluence of two holy rivulets Viraja and Guru Ganga The village of Maniknagar is built around this temple and is located on the high ground slopes. This region more or less experiences a temperate climate.

Manik Prabhu Temple – History and Mythology

Shri Manik Prabhu Maharaj was a great saint and is believed to be the fourth incarnation of Lord Dattatreya. He was born in 1817 and attained Samadhi on 1865. The saint till this date commands a lot of devotees who have faith and trust in him.

Shri Manik Prabhu Maharaj's contemporaries were Shri Sai Baba of Shirdi, Shri Gondavalekar Maharaj and Shri Akkalkot Swami Maharaj. They often met him and discussed matters of spiritual and intellectual wisdom. The ascetic is hailed as Haktakarya Kalpadruma. His name is also associated with the first war of Indian independence during the Sepoy Mutiny in 1857. The saint is renowned for his mystic powers through which he eradicated the pain and sufferings of many devotees who came to seek his blessings and advise. The saint stressed on the importance of following the path of Bhakti. Shri Manik Prabhu Maharaj has innumerable

poetic contributions which are all dedicated to the Lord Brahma. The saint was given the title of Sakalamatacharya as all communities revered and respected him.

Shri Manik Prabhu Maharaj founded a new school of though which stressed on equality over all diversities of faith, persuasions and religion.

Manik Prabhu Temple – Local Information

The Shri Manik Prabhu Temple has a samsthan associated with this which bears all responsibility to provide decent accommodation, sanitation, food and other amenities to the pilgrims who visit this village. Martand Vilas is an air conditioned guest house that's well equipped with all modern facilities and amenities. Another modest guest house is Madhumati Nilaya which has thirty six rooms in all. You'll need to pre-reserve the rooms by writing to the samsthan. Devotees who opt for the Nitya Annadan scheme will have the opportunity to get the complimentary lunch that is served by the Samsthan. However, dinner, breakfast and tea are chargeable and you'll have to request the guest house staff to provide them.

The Suprabhat–Seva is the first puja conducted at six in the morning. This is followed by Abhishek and Puja at nine in the morning.

At twelve thirty in the afternoon **Madhukari Bhiksha and Aarti** is performed. Only on Thursdays and Saturdays Aarti is conducted at four in the afternoon.

At seven thirty in the evening, Bhajan and Pradosha Puja is conducted which is followed by the last puja, **Shejarati** at nine in the night. After finishing the Shejarati puja the temple closes for the day.

How to Get to Manik Prabhu Temple

On the intersection of Bidar-Bangalore state highway and Pune-Hyderabad NH 9, the taluk of Humnabad is situated.

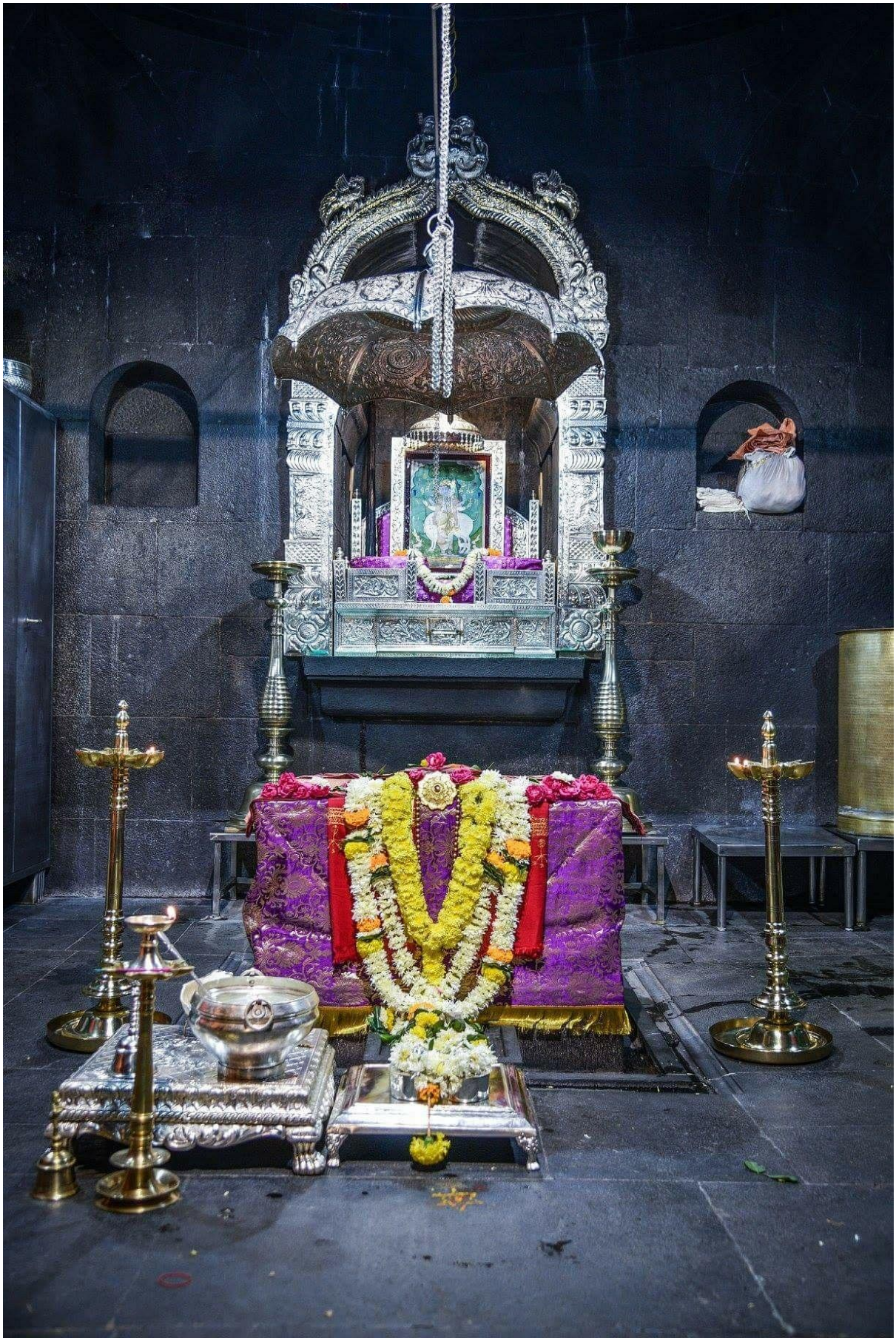
You can reach Humnabad by road through Pune (385 km), Hyderabad (160 km), Sholapur (143 km) or Gulbarga (65 km).

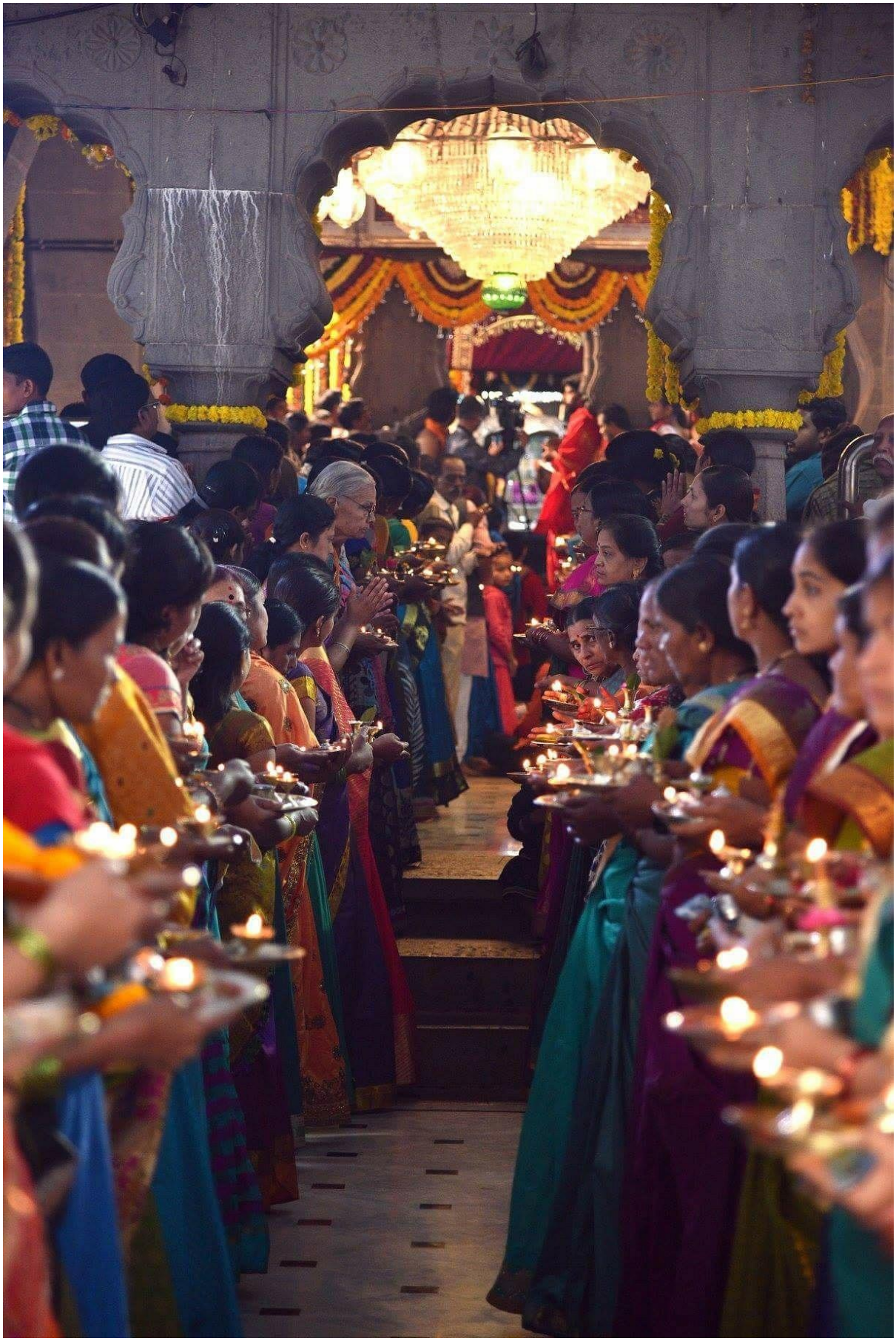
The nearest railhead is at Gulbarga. Major trains running between Mumbai–Chennai, Mumbai–Hyderabad, Mumbai–Bangalore and New Delhi–Bangalore halt at Gulbarga.

The nearest airport is located in Hyderabad.

Ref: tripadvisor.in

Photos:





Ref: shreeswami.org

Shri Manik Prabhu Maharaj

The life and the message of **Shri Manik Maharaj**, has many similarities with the life of Lord Dattatreya. Lord Dattatreya himself, out of compassion took descent in the form of **Shri Manik Prabhu Maharaj** for establishment of Dharma (righteousness). At the time of Shri Prabhu's birth, there prevailed the religious hatred, social inequality and a total cultural chaos. The seekers of true knowledge were in a confused state of mind and ran from pillar to post in search of spiritual solace.

Birth and early life:

In a village called Ladwanti, near the town of **Kalyan**, in the erstwhile state of **Hyderabad**, a child was born to a pious couple, Shri Manohar Naik and Smt. Bayadevi on **22nd December 1817**, the birthday festival of Lord Dattatreya. They had in all three sons and one daughter. Amongst the sons, the middle one was the one who was to make history in time to come. He was named Manik.

As he grew, **one and all were attracted to the child**, who was fondled not only by his parents but also by his neighbours. His pranks were endearing to everyone. He started collecting a group of his friends and roaming the hills and dales in the vicinity of the town. He was, as it were, a child of nature, more close to the trees, the breeze, the birds and the flowers.

In the course of play He would occasionally, casually disclose his divinity. Once, when one of His playmates, Govinda, failed to turn up for play for a couple of days, Manik went to his house to enquire after him. Arriving there He was informed that Govinda has passed away after suffering from fever for a few days. Manik told Govinda's mother to stop grieving, as her son was alive. Sure enough, when Govinda's mother called out to him to go out and play with Manik, he arose as if out of a deep slumber. All present were overjoyed and amazed at this occurrence. This and such other occurrences caused his fame to spread far and wide.

On the whole however, Manik behaved in such a carefree manner that the members of his family were concerned. It was, therefore, decided that at the age of seven his thread ceremony should be performed, so that a sense of responsibility may dawn on this wayward child, who, it appeared, preferred to roam rather than sit and read. When the sacred thread was being bestowed on Him and the sacred Gayatri hymn was being recited in his ears, as was the custom, a strange thing took place. Manik behaved as though all this was superfluous for him and he knew all about Gayatri and the significance of the eternal sound, **AUM. He recited the hymn unaided, to the great surprise of the assembled people**.

Manik was again free to roam in the woods. When he was sent to the school, his attention was to the open sky, the cool breeze, the rustling leaves and the chirping of the birds. He liked to seek teachers in the lap of nature, listen to Nature's natural education rather than the artificial or contrived lessons in the classroom. It was not surprising therefore, that he was given to sneaking out of the classrooms and wandering in the woods. Nature became his classroom and his very Self became his teacher. His receptivity became keen, intelligence sharp and thoughts synchronized. Manik's parents worried about his wanderings ignoring the formal education sent him to his uncle's place.

Manik's uncle sincerely felt that this boy should grow up like a normal child and should be trained and educated to take up the responsibilities of life. He was deeply frustrated by the failure of his measures in sending this boy to school. He then thought that employment may inculcate a sense of responsibility in him and thus got him appointed as a clerk in the octroi check post on the outskirts of Kalyan town.

From then onwards, his journey on the pathless path was within the folds of Mother Nature. As he breathed in the fresh, unconditioned atmosphere, a new wave of awareness came over him, spreading before him the universality of the Divine presence in every thing he saw, touched or heard. One by one the mysteries, long concealed, came to be revealed to him.

Shri Krishna's assurance seemed to echo in every action of his. "He who see Me everywhere and sees all in Me, I am not lost to him nor is he lost to Me" (Bhagavad Gita VI.30). Consequently within himself and without himself, in nature, in creatures, in trees and streams, hills and dales, in the wise as well as in the foolish, in the saint as well as the sinner, in those who love and in those who hate, he saw only the same Divine essence, the Brahma.

In jungles, hills and woods:

The family members accepted the strange behaviour of Shri Manik, it nonetheless created anxiety in their minds, especially when he would wander from place to place without notice. Shri Manik was looked at with due respect. An aura enveloped his personality.

He preferred to stay in solitude and alone concentrating on the Supreme Self. He went to nearby places such as Manthal and especially to Ambilkunda or Amritkunda. Shri Prabhu told his family members in most compassionate words about His Mission in life. **"With the Grace of Shri Dattatreya I took birth in your family. Your desire for a child was duly fulfilled. I stayed with you as long as it was necessary. Now that I have been initiated in Brahmavidya, wisdom of Brahman, My life is devoted to humanity. I will now have to wander from place to place to spread the message of the Compassionate Datta, Datta-Dayaghana, so that the misery of human beings can be alleviated. Therefore, it is futile to grieve for my loss. I will ever be with you. Go back to your home and leave me to fulfill my Mission. Whenever and wherever one needs me, I will come. This is certain; this is my promise."**

In Search of the Self

Shri Prabhu was greatly attracted to the hills around Manthal where the environment was quiet and peaceful and conducive for communion with the Supreme Self. He lived for many days immersed in the blissful state of realization. Some time he would come down from the hills and roam around the town. His behaviour was some so different from normal ways of life, that people would shun him as though he was demented. The wise ones, therefore, recognizing Shri Prabhu as a great Yogi honoured and worshipped Him, which Shri Prabhu accepted as though all this was natural for Him. But at the same time like a simple, unassuming child of nature, He would distribute the things received by him among the assembled persons.

Often when in spiritual rapture, He would sing and dance and many of his bhajans were the product of such ecstatic moods. When He sang these bhajans, which in Marathi are known as "Abhanga" he seemed to be inseparable from "Datta-Dayaghana" his chosen deity.

Shri Prabhu moved from place to place like a free bird or breeze, which knew no bounds. In the bosom of Mother Nature, he had all the satisfaction and contentment which the world of the attachment and possessions would not give.

During one of his wanderings, he arrived at Chalakpur, a small town near Kalyan and stayed at Lord Hanuman temple for few months. **People thronged in thousands for His darshan and to seek His blessings**. The entire atmosphere was surcharged with religious fervour. Bayadevi, Shri Prabhu's mother and Nrisimha, His brother came over to Chalakpur. All experienced the overflowing Grace of Shri Prabhu and no one went back empty handed. Such was the compassion of Shri Manik Prabhu. Shri Manik Prabhu further proceeded to Mailar, which is one of the ancient holy places. Lord Shiva is worshiped here as Marthanda Bhairava and is also venerated locally as Khandoba. During this period, his fame as an **Avatar of Shri Dattatreya** spread further in the surrounding areas. Later Shri Prabhu left Mailar with some of his close associates to visit Holy places like Parali-Vaijanatha, Tuljapur, Pandharpur etc. From Pandharpur he went to visit **Shri Junglee Maharaj at Poona** and from there onward to Girnar to have communion with **Guru Shri Datta**, the compassionate one. Sourcing His power from the Primal source, He traveled further to Gangotri, Haridwar, Badari, Kedar, Prayag, Varanasi, Gaya, Puri, Mahur, Tirupati, Gangapur and to many Holy river banks and hills on the way. This travel established in Him the unique feeling of all-pervading nature of his Self and the manifestation of the Supreme Brahma in everything which he saw, touched, heard and breathed.

Finally he came to Kalyan, his hometown. He decided to live there for some time to consider the steps to give shape to his mission, for the time had come when the first step was to be taken.

Some misguided Mullas, who could neither understand nor digest the popularity of Shri Prabhu in their blind orthodoxy, decided to counter the effect of Shri Prabhu's message on the people, amongst whom many were also Muslims. With a view to embarrass Shri Prabhu,

they brought some plate covered with shawls, ostentatiously full of gifts. They wanted to embarrass him and make him look insignificant in the eyes of his devotees. They, therefore, surreptitiously brought beef in the plates instead of fruits etc. and offered the plates to Shri Prabhu with a false pretense of devotion. However, from a Yogi nothing is hidden and nothing can be hidden. He saw through their game and yet, graciously accepted their offerings by touching the plates. He then asked the contents to be distributed among the assembled peoples as Prasad (blessed food). When the shawl was removed what every one found was fruits and sweetmeats.

The Prasad (blessed food) was distributed to all the assembled people. The miscreants were humbled and felt ashamed. They fell at the feet of Shri Prabhu and asked for his pardon. All that Shri Prabhu did was to bless them to have good thoughts and follow the noble path, which the Koran (Holy scripture of Islam) has prescribed for them.

The area where Shri Prabhu spent much of his human life was ruled by a Muslim King and the population was also predominantly Muslim. Therefore, the above incident created a lasting impression on them and they considered Shri Prabhu to be an Avatar of Mehaboob Subhani, a Muslim Saint, which belief they can now hold. **The Manik Prabhu Sampradaya** also reciprocates this faith.

In the festivities at Maniknagar both Hindus and Muslims take part with equal enthusiasm. This is indeed the unique example Sakalamat Sampradaya, equality and universality of religions and faiths. **A Yogi sees no difference between the various manifestations of the Lord, and for him everything that is in the world is but the manifestation of the Lord**.

Large followings need a focal point to gather together. Shri Prabhu felt the need to have such a spiritual centre. Till now he was wandering from place to place in his own state of constant awareness of the Supreme Bliss. The descent of the Lord is not only for the sake of destruction of evil but also for the establishment of righteousness. **Lord Krishna said "For the protection of the good and destruction of the evil, for establishment of righteousness, I come into being from age to age". (Bhagavat Gita IV.8)**

Later while traveling with some devotees He stopped near the confluence of the two rivers. There as Shri Prabhu sat under the Audumbar tree (Lord Dattatreya is believed to dwell under this tree) in ecstatic meditation, the decision to establish the spiritual centre at that very place was taken. Thus was established what is today known as the village of **Maniknagar**.

MANIKNAGAR

The time and place selected by Shri Prabhu for establishing the spiritual centre near **Humnabad** seemed significant as well as ideal. Those were the troubled times, both politically as well as religiously. He selected the confluence of the two rivers for establishing his spiritual centre, as if to emphasise that he wanted to bring the two communities (Hindus and Muslims) together. In his visionary mind he saw these two streams of great faith come together and live life of peace and understanding. How prophetic his vision was can be seen by the fact that

even today both the Hindus and the Muslims flock to Maniknagar each year, to honour the great founder of the Universal Truth, the SAKALAMATA.

Originally, a small hut was constructed to establish the **GADI**, or the Spiritual Seat, which in time to come was to be associated with the living spirit of **Shri Manik Prabhu Maharaj**. Sitting on the Gadi, he would give Darshan to audience and His very Darshan would give peace and contentment to all who visited Maniknagar. Shri Prabhu's mother, who had till then endured separation from her son, came to Maniknagar with the rest of the family.

In the Durbar, the people gathered would bask in the aura and the benevolent grace of Shri Prabhu. The entire atmosphere would be surcharged with spiritual splendour. Shri Prabhu would cast his compassionate glance on all, making everybody participate in the bliss, which he was experiencing.

People from far and near would come with their doubts and Shri Prabhu, even though he had not received formal education in the scriptures than the philosophers in his Durbar and was able to clear all doubts with great ease. Sometimes he would reply even before the questions were asked. Such was his authority, wisdom and spiritual insight. The graceful presence of Shri Prabhu that his very Darshan would assuage all the misery of a person.

He treated all devotees alike and wanted true devotion than outward austerity echoing the words of Lord Krishna in Bhagavad Gita (IX.26) "Whosoever offers to Me, with devotion a leaf, a flower, a fruit, or water, that offering of love, of the pure heart, I accept".

Devotion to the Guru should be like that of the child towards its mother. Whether the mother is nearby or not, the child is ever confident that the mother will listen when it is in distress. If such confidence and faith is there, then Shri Prabhu's Grace will ever be with us to guide us and tide us over the difficult times. Many devotees have experienced this expansive Grace of Shri Prabhu even when they have been in places far from Maniknagar. For surely Shri Prabhu does not reside only in Maniknagar but in the heart of all the devotees as well.

The grandeur of Shri Prabhu's Durbar proved one thing. When the Lord oversees us, He knows our needs and so ordains accordingly. Whether we ask for little or more, Shri Prabhu knows fully well what is good for us. If there is 'Shraddha' (Faith) in us, nothing else is needed. If there is no Shraddha (Faith) then all efforts and endeavours to please Shri Prabhu are to no avail. He distributed wealth as well as health as needed by the sincere devotees. He was a great Yogi, a great recluse. For him wealth was as good as dust. He saw the Lord in both. Therefore whether he sat on a throne or on an earthen mound, for him it made no difference.

No one was stranger to Shri Prabhu. He knew each one by name as well as his problems. It was the Durbar of Srhi Manik Prabhu Maharaj and each one returned from there with a satisfied and contented mind, for Shri Prabhu was, indeed, the Kalpavriksh (Wish Fulfilling Tree).

Mahasamadhi (leaving the gross body)

Shri Prabhu himself was not bound by the gross body. He had realised his Self.

When he realised that the time had come for him to shed his mortal coil and merge in the Infinite, he considered seriously the future course to be laid down for the mission to continue, which was as important as the manner in which he would discard the gross body. As Shri Prabhu was reluctant to disclose the time of his own departure to all, he took only three or four persons into confidence, those who understood the significance of his **Avatar** (incarnation). The news was kept in utmost confidence and all the required work was carried on with a smile on the face but with remorse in the heart. He advised them, *"You think that once I take Samadhi everything will end and I will no more be available to you. What you will miss is the sight of my Gross body, but my Self, the spirit within, will ever remain with you to guide you without your realizing that fact. There will not be any breach in your spiritual path. Remember that decay and destruction of the gross body is certain. When every breath has already been numbered and assigned what is the purpose of grieving?" Shri Prabhu consoled them; "It is good that my work here is now coming to an end. You will all be able to carry the mission further by the Energy, which I will be leaving behind. What's the use of remaining alive in this worthless body when the work is complete?"*

One day, a small boil was noticed on Shri Prabhu's back. He supervised the place where he was to take Samadhi (shedding themortal coil). The pit was dug in all secrecy and no one in Maniknagar could get even a breath of it. Soon the auspicious month of Margashirsha arrived. **People from great distances flocked Manik Nagar to celebrate the annual Shri Datta Jayanti (birth day celebrations of Lord Dattatreya) festivities. Somehow that year was considered auspicious for Muslims also**. Consequently, Shri Prabhu's Muslim devotees also came in thousands.

As time passed, Shri Prabhu's health was deteriorating steadily. The small boil was getting bigger and more painful. Yet, Shri Prabhu's face bore no trace of the pain and it was blissful and tranquil as ever. On the tenth day of Margashirsha, Shri Prabhu decided to summon the Durbar, so that people could have his final Darshan. All arrangements were made for Shri Prabhu to sit in as comfortable a position as was possible.

The next day was Ekadashi, the eleventh day of the month. For Hindus it is one of the most auspicious days. It is the day on which, thousands of years ago Shri Krishna delivered the message of Bhagavad Gita to Arjun. This day is observed as Gita Jayanti. This **29th day of the month of November 1865** was the day on which Srhi Prabhu had decided to take Samadhi and merge His Self with the Supreme Self.

Before samadhi He called two sons of His brother Narisimha and blessed them and thus the line of succession to the Gadi (spiritual seat) was laid down for all to know. He made the elder one Manohar the successor to Gadi by transferring His Eternal Energy to him. Thus the **Guru-Parampara of Shri Manik Prabhu Sampradya was established** for all time to come. The successors to the Gadi (spiritual seat) after Shri Manik Prabhu took Samadhi are:

Shri Manohar Manik Prabhu

Shri Martan Manik Prabhu,

Shri Shankar Manik Prabhu and

Shri Siddharaj Manik Prabhu

Having done this Shri Prabu started walking towards the hut where the pit was dug. With his face glowing with extraordinary spiritual splendour, Shri Prabhu took each step. It was like the space merging within the space leaving no trace whatever. For Shri Prabhu the occasion was joyous for it was like going back to the origin from where He had started. He sat in the pit in Padmasana (lotus posture), forcing His Kundalini to rise and reach the Brahmarandhra. The pit was closed slowly by the close associates, in a mood that was surcharged with spiritual fervour.

The news of Shri Prabhu having taken Samadhi was kept secret till Poornima (full moon day), lest the grieving crowds might vitiate the solemn and serene occasion, in their ignorance if the significance of the event. When they came to the Gadi for Shri Prabhu's Darshan as usual, before they departed from Maniknagar, they were shocked to hear the news. They rushed to the hut in uncontrollable grief. Close devotees and associates had to pacify the crowd.

Shri Prabhu had assured time and again, His continued presence in Maniknagar. He answers the prayers of all who keep Faith in Him.

Dattavtars: Shripad SriVallabh Sri Narasimha Saraswati Shree Swami Samarth Sri Sai Baba of Shirdi

The Perfect Masters :

Shankar Maharaj , Hazrat Tajuddin Baba , Narayan Maharaj , Meher Baba , Hazrat Babajan

Shri Upasani (Baba) Maharaj , ParamSadguru Shree Gajanan Maharaj of Akkalkot

Shri Krishna Saraswati Swami, Swami Swaroopanad of Pawas, Shri Vasudevanand Saraswati Swami Maharaj

Ref: Facebook page: manikprabhumaharaj:

Videos:

Battis Hatti:

https://www.facebook.com/manikprabhumaharaj/videos/523542438699050/

Fakironke Badshah:

https://www.facebook.com/manikprabhumaharaj/videos/988746318605560/?t=0

Bhajan:

https://www.facebook.com/153222648055892/videos/310592013364939

Bhajan:

https://www.facebook.com/153222648055892/videos/3277400229010528

Hindu way of life (हिंदू धर्म का आचरण): Shri Dnyanraj Manik Prabhu Maharaj:

https://www.facebook.com/153222648055892/videos/275872323553853

What exactly is Dhyanam:Shri Dnyanraj Manik Prabhu Maharaj:

https://www.facebook.com/153222648055892/videos/3215911191767104

Darbar and Shobha Yatra - Shri Manik Dwishatabdi Mahotsava 2017:

https://www.facebook.com/153222648055892/videos/235065971246187

Rajopachar Mahapooja:

https://www.facebook.com/153222648055892/videos/1536376263195978

Dindi-2020:

https://www.facebook.com/153222648055892/videos/572750416673047

Aika Tumhi Sant:

https://www.facebook.com/153222648055892/videos/385319045832182

Gajavadana chitprabhu leela:

https://www.facebook.com/153222648055892/videos/645423862824683

Kiti Janasi:

https://www.facebook.com/153222648055892/videos/332103741205245

Kalaagni rudra ka tej:

https://www.facebook.com/153222648055892/videos/680926983306235

Tera tujhko arpan:

https://www.facebook.com/153222648055892/videos/163387149222381

Chaandi ki katori:

https://www.facebook.com/153222648055892/videos/511668649916008

Gurupoornima pooja:

https://www.facebook.com/153222648055892/videos/188094720030907

Yogi Karbasappa ka Vivek: (Most popular)

https://www.facebook.com/153222648055892/videos/240338107687490

Madhumati Shyamala Aarti:

https://www.facebook.com/153222648055892/videos/213602093980086

Ram, Ram, Ram ….bhajan by Shri Manik Prabhu Maharaj:

https://www.facebook.com/153222648055892/videos/319441069772128

Vithoba Shejaarti:

https://www.facebook.com/153222648055892/videos/194513229262739

Nidra kari Shri Vanmali:

https://www.facebook.com/153222648055892/videos/329741315441692

Hamsa...soham: Shri Marthand Manik Prabhu Maharaj:

https://www.facebook.com/153222648055892/videos/313758867158790

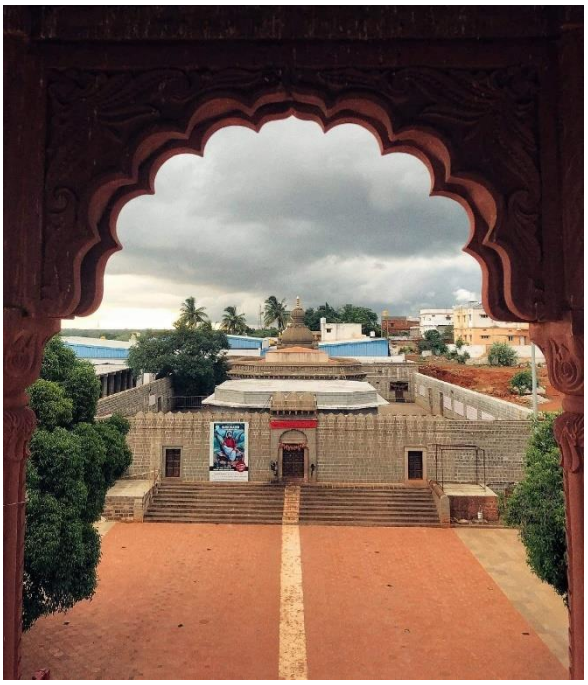
Upadesh Ratnamala: Shri Marthand Manik Prabhu Maharaj:

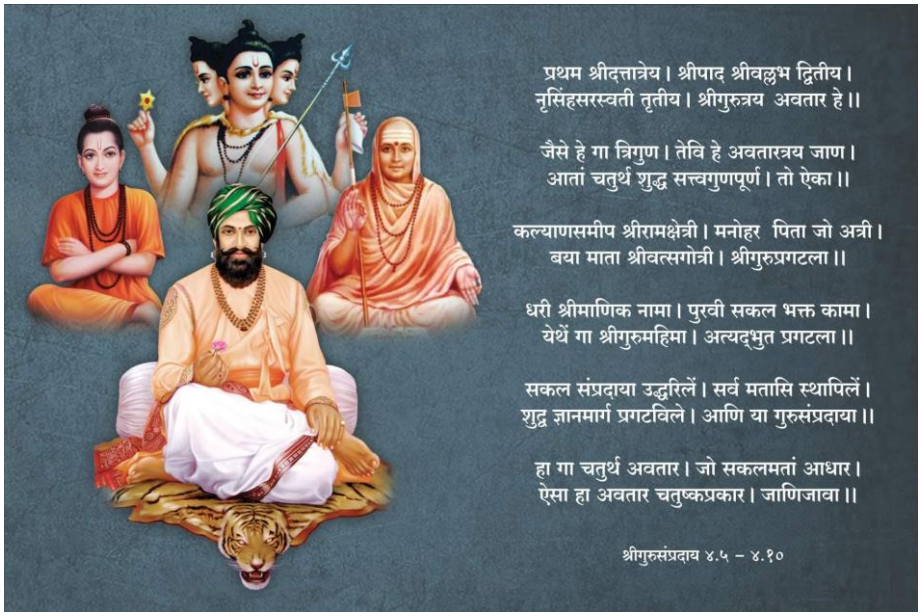
https://www.facebook.com/153222648055892/videos/922101931670677

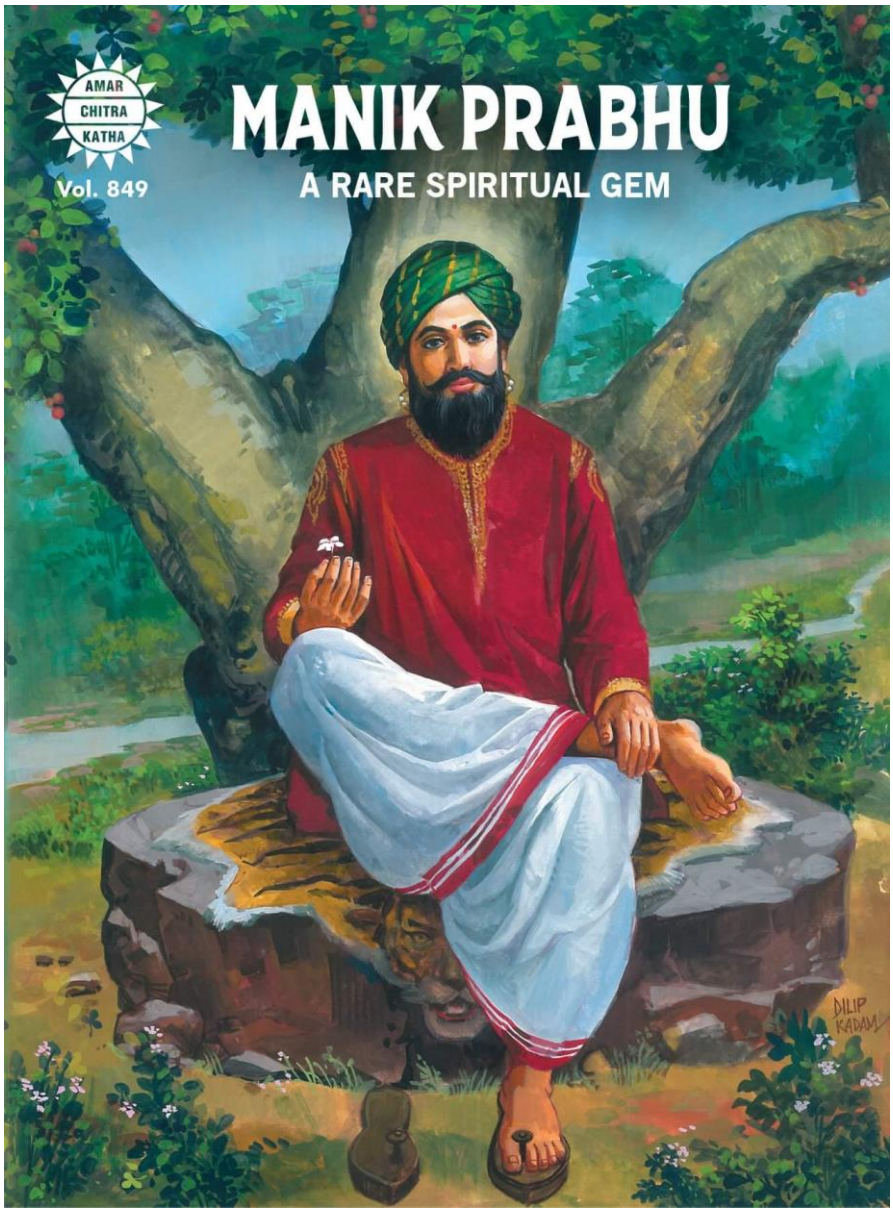
Shri Guru Manik, Jai Guru Manik: Shri Marthand Manik Prabhu Maharaj:

https://www.facebook.com/153222648055892/videos/2675750709390815

FaceBookPhotos:




प्रथम श्रीदत्तात्रेय। श्रीपाद श्रीवल्लभ द्वितीय।
नृसिंहसरस्वती तृतीय। श्रीगुरुत्रय अवतार हे।।
जैसे हे गा त्रिगुण। तेवि हे अवतारत्रय जाण।
आतां चतुर्थ शुद्ध सत्त्वगुणपूर्ण। तो ऐका।।
कल्याणसमीप श्रीरामक्षेत्री। मनोहर पिता जो अत्री।
बया माता श्रीवत्सगोत्री। श्रीगुरुप्रगटला।।
धरी श्रीमाणिक नामा। पुरवी सकल भक्त कामा।
येथें गा श्रीगुरुमहिमा। अत्यद्भुत प्रगटला।।
सकल संप्रदाया उद्धरिलें। सर्व मतासि स्थापिलें।
शुद्ध ज्ञानमार्ग प्रगटविले। आणि या गुरुसंप्रदाया।।
हा गा चतुर्थ अवतार। जो सकलमतां आधार।
ऐसा हा अवतार चतुष्कप्रकार। जाणिजावा।।
श्रीगुरुसंप्रदाय ४.५ – ४.१०


AMAR
CHITRA
KATHA
Vol. 849
MANIK PRABHU
A RARE SPIRITUAL GEM
DILIP
KADAM

Youtube videos:

Sadguru Manik Maharaj temple, Karnataka-- theerthayatra:

https://youtu.be/L3OGJQ0AoBw

Importance of spirituality:

https://youtu.be/Pw1na-qxTCI

Miracles:

https://youtu.be/CQTMXoerOSU

Datta bhajan:

https://youtu.be/LXJOoyguWWg

Aarti:

https://youtu.be/OMXdygMHjdY

Rajopachar Mahapooja:

https://youtu.be/2YwLX3isYmY

Shri Manik Prabhu suprabhatam:

https://youtu.be/gqohU2g1nyg

Shri Prabhu charithra ashtak:

https://youtu.be/UHOJB9bvCXg

Shri Manik Prabhu's 153rd punyatithi:

https://youtu.be/qmh29g_AQ_E

Bhajan:

https://youtu.be/qICxyeoaIAc

Sri Sri Ravishankar Guruji's visit to Manik Prabhu temple:

https://youtu.be/lMWrtkr5M5E

Welcoming Sringeri Jagadguru:

https://youtu.be/_WKuXPSsotI

Rajopachar Mahapooja-2019:

https://youtu.be/ai1FSzijFLM

Datta brahmachari:

https://youtu.be/pUC_yeoUMW8

Shree Prabhu Darbar-2018:

https://youtu.be/UAuc4vqi6Ts

Maniknagar--short video film:

https://youtu.be/8eUyZKjG8lQ

Bhujangashtak stotram:

https://youtu.be/6TFD7gV8gkw

Gurupoornima message:

https://youtu.be/qaE4i5UsUrE

Aarti:

https://youtu.be/fLhbw-DN_-s

Guru Ashtak - Shree Manik Prabhu:

https://www.facebook.com/manikprabhumaharaj/videos/405685940154969/

Link to download Gurucharithra:

https://app.box.com/s/8fmzc1ayg5ag8t01eb2u1klmc5xpogfy

Ganagapur nijapada darshana:

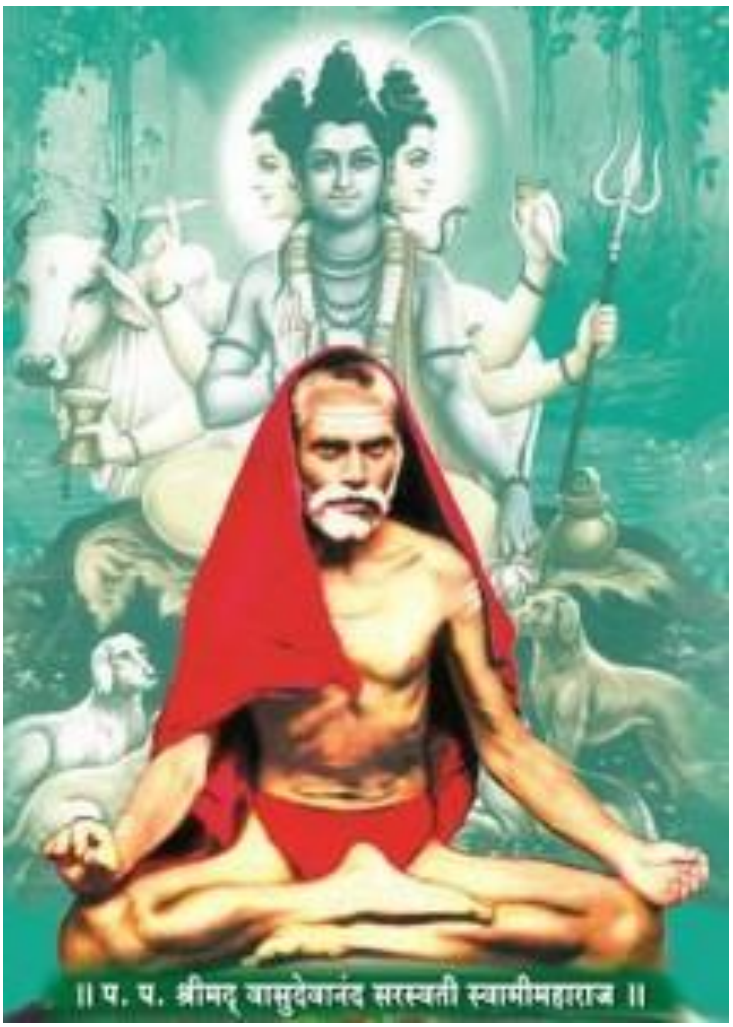
https://app.box.com/s/svw4tuq7m6bd0e9v1eja7vnq4nbd8hfw

Famous Gurus of Datta Sampradaya
Part- II

Compiled by : M. Thirumaleshwar

Sri Vasudevanand Saraswati

(Tembe Maharaj)



Ref: Wikipedia

Vasudevanand Saraswati (Marathi: वासुदेवानंद सरस्वती/टेंबे स्वामी; 1854–1914), also known as Tembe Swami, is a saint who is regarded as an incarnation of Dattatreya.

Early life

His parents were devotees of Dattatreya, his father Ganesh Bhatt Tembe spending years together in the remote Ganagapur temple of the Lord in Karnataka. His mother Ramabai also spent her time in religious pursuits like japa (recitation of mantras), pradakshina, path, atithisatkar (hospitality) etc. After a particularly long stay of 12 years in Ganagapur, Dattatreya appeared in a dream and instructed Ganesh Bhatt to return to Mangaon and lead the life of a householder, promising to incarnate as his son. It was after his return from Ganagapur that his eldest son Vasudev was born on Shravan Vadya 5, Shalivahan Shaka 1776, 26 ghatika after sunrise (4 - 4.30 a.m.) at Mangaon, near Sawantvadi, Maharashtra to this Karhade Brahmin family.

At the age of three years, Vasudev started attending the private school held in the Yakshini temple in the village. He had to learn writing with his fingers on a layer of dust, a very tiring and painful practice. Apart from the secular education in the school, Vasudev also received traditional oral education from his grandfather Hari Bhatt Tembe. With his sharp intellect and quick memory, Vasudev soon mastered the basics of Sanskrit grammar and poetry.

In 1875, at the age of 21 years, he was married to Bayo - later renamed *Annapurnabai*- the daughter of Babajipant Gode from Ranjangad.

He established Datta Mandir in Mangaon in 1883. The construction of the sanctum was carried out with his own hands. The Datta idol in the temple was given to him by a sculptor at Kagal, who said that Dattatreya had appeared in his dreams and ordered him to make the idol for Maharaj as per his specifications.

He was an expert Sanskrit scholar right from his childhood. He travelled across the country for 23 years, strictly following the harsh discipline of the Sanyas Ashram. All people had equal access to him. There was no discrimination in spite of his personal strict code of purity. People of all castes were the recipients of his grace and he was very sensitive and listened sympathetically to their sorrows and grievances and provided counsel which, if followed, would remove or relieve their sufferings.

He has authored around 19 books like **Dwisahastri Gurucharitra** (1889), **Datta Puran** (1892), **Datta Mahatmya** (1901), **Saptashati Gurucharitra Saar** (1904) and many more.

The holy book Shri GuruCharitra was not supposed to be read by women according to Maharaj. Hence, for women to gain knowledge of the book, he wrote The Saptashati Gurucharitra Saar, a short version of the Gurucharitra.

He took sanyas 13 days after his wife's death in 1891, at the banks of the River Godavari, when a Sanyasi appeared from across the river and administered the vows of sanyas. Later, he was given the 'dand' (monastic sceptre) by Narayanand Saraswati at Ujjaini.

Contact with other great saints

Gajanan Maharaj, Shegaon

In 1905, during his sojourn through Vidarbha, Swami Maharaj visited Shegaon. On the previous day, Shri. Gajanan Maharaj instructed his devotees: "My learned brother, a Karhada Brahmin is coming to visit. He is a strict puritan. Don't let any bits of cloth strew his path!". When Swami Maharaj arrived, Gajanan Maharaj was snapping his fingers absent mindedly. On seeing Swami Maharaj, the snapping suddenly stopped and the two saints started staring at each other with joyous faces. There was hardly any verbal communication. They just seemed to enjoy each other's company. After some time, Swami Maharaj left the place. Gajanan Maharaj just said: "Very nice!".

After Maharaj left, the devotee and host of Gajanan Maharaj, Bala Bhau wondered how a strict Brahmin Sanyasi could be a brother to a personage with no restrictions like Gajanan Maharaj. Gajanan Maharaj told him that the differences are only apparent and in essence, they were one, having merged with the universal being beyond all names and forms.

Swami Samarth, Akkalkot

Swami Samarth, who is also regarded as an incarnation of Dattatreya, also interacted with Maharaj. In 1905, once on his way to Pandharpur from Narsobawadi, at a place called Kamalapur, a tall man with hands extending to the knees appeared to Swami Maharaj in his dream and asked him, "You travel all over and also compose poetry. How come you pay no attention to me?". On waking up, Swami Maharaj enquired with the Lord about the personage. The Lord answered, "He is the Swami of Akkalkot and he wants you to visit Akkalkot and write his life in verse." Swami Maharaj said, "This tongue is dedicated to the feet of Dattatreya. If you command and the (relevant) information is made available, it can be composed". The Lord instructed Maharaj to visit Akkalkot on the way to Pandharpur. Accordingly, Maharaj paid his respects to Swami Samarth at Akkalkot.

Sai Baba, Shirdi

Sai Baba of Shirdi was a contemporary saint, also considered an incarnation of Dattatreya by his devotees. A major disciple of Sai Baba, Pundalika Rao met Swami Maharaj during his stay at Rajamahendri in Andhra Pradesh. After offering a keertan(devotional song singing) service in the presence of Swami Maharaj, the Swami Maharaj asked Pundalika Rao about his plans. Pundalika Rao told Maharaj that he was on his way to Shirdi to see his guru Sai Baba. Swami Maharaj gave a coconut to Pundalika Rao saying, "Please give this to my brother". Pundalika Rao accepted the coconut and left for Shirdi, with his group of people.

On the way, one morning, the group halted at Kopargaon station, where Pundalika Rao went away to perform the daily religious services. His companions, feeling hungry, proceeded to eat some snacks they had packed. It turned out the snacks were rather too spicy and hot. Everyone was thirsting for water, which, on that hot summer day was not readily available. Some resourceful members decided to break the coconuts in the baggage to satiate their thirst. Among these coconuts, the one from Swami Maharaj was also broken and consumed. The snacks and the coconut were offered to Pundalika Rao too on his return. When they reached Shirdi, Pundalika Rao was dismayed by the cold reception he got from Sai Baba, who turned his back on the group and shouted abuses "thieves and scoundrels!" at them. This was markedly in contrast to the loving reception Pundalika Rao almost always got from Baba. He was stricken with remorse and threw himself at the feet of Baba begging forgiveness. Baba shouted at him, "Where is the coconut my brother gave me? Get me my coconut first!" Pundalika Rao, unaware of its disposal, asked his companions for it. It was only when they confessed to having eaten it that he came to know of the sacrilege. Having impressed upon Pundalika Rao and others of the esteem he had for his "brother's" coconut, Sai Baba gave up his feigned anger and rebuked them for the sacrilege.

Thus, though the two saints never met each other in person, they have, through this episode, made evident, their innate spiritual unity. Outwardly Swami Maharaj was a highly orthodox Brahmanical monk and Sai Baba was a most unorthodox mendicant refusing to conform to any religious tradition. But for this incident, most observers would feel that they represented two opposing doctrines. However a close examination of their life and teachings would reveal that their differences were more in form than in essence. Both these saints were motivated by an intense desire to mitigate the sufferings of all persons coming into their contact, irrespective of his caste, creed or persuasion.

Along with these widely popular figures, divine beings like the goddesses of River Narmada, River Nirmala(Mangaon), River Krishna, Nar and Narayan Muni(Badri Narayan), Ashvatthama (one of the 7 immortals) have interacted with Maharaj. Other saints like Rajarajeshvar Swami (Shankaracharya from Shringeri), Gulabrao Maharaj(Vidarbha), Shantashram Swami(Varanasi), Deo Mamledar (Nasik) also held Maharaj in high regard.

Final Message:

In the morning of the day of his scheduled departure, after the daily discourse, Maharaj addressed the assembly as follows:

Today I wish to convey to you the essence of all that I have been preaching all my life through my discourses and writings. The primary objective of human life is to obtain liberation (from the recurring cycles of birth and death). To this end, one should carry out one's religious obligations as ordained by the scriptures, consistent with his Varna and Ashram. This will lead to the steadiness of mind so essential for the next step viz. study (Shravan), contemplation (Manan) and meditation (Nididhyasan) of Vedanta (conclusion of Vedas). Emphasis should be on the study i.e. the listening to discourses by detached and realized persons. This will diminish the temptation of mind. (The resultant) righteous (Sattvic) tendency is alone conducive to the spiritual ascent of man.

To cultivate Sattvic nature, diet has to be wholesome (Hit), measured (Mit) and pure (Medhya). The signs of Sattvic nature are:

- Firm faith in one's religion,

- Meticulous observance of religious conducts namely:

1. Snaan (bath)
2. Sandhya (prayer)
3. Dev Puja (worship)
4. Five major Yadnyas (sacrifices)
5. Atithti Satkar (honor to the guest)
6. Service to Gomata(Cow)
7. Sincere attendance of Katha, Keertan, Bhajans, Puran etc.
8. Soft and kind speech
9. Refraining from harming anyone in any way
10. Service and obedience to parents (for men), and to husband, in-laws (for women) and other elders

One may pursue any means for livelihood viz. business, agriculture or service. However, one should never abandon the conduct ordained by Vedas and obedience to the Guru. Observance of one's religious duties only purifies mind. Only purified mind gets established in Upasana (progress towards God), which in turn is the only source of peace of mind. Only a peaceful mind is capable of self-knowledge which is the sole means of liberation."

Maharaj further exemplified the seven grounds (levels) of knowledge and concluded that,

"This is a brief summary. One who follows this advice will finally attain complete happiness."

Samadhi

Maharaj was originally scheduled to depart on the dark 8th of Jyeshtha month;[*dubious* – *discuss*] however he did not prefer to go that day. Hence, noting the exact timing of the Tithi, Maharaj made someone sit him up and went into Samadhi for three hours. On waking up from Samadhi he said, "Today's scheduled departure has been avoided." By the dark moon (Amavasya) of Jyeshtha, he was very weak in acute pain. He called Appa Shastri Jere from Narsoba Wadi and whispered in his ears, "I have been a subject of black magic in my householder days; however I have no desire to retaliate." Even on that last day, he tried to perform nityakarma(daily rituals), but he could not even hold water in his hand and gave up the effort saying, "God's will".

"Once today's Amavasya ends, this body has to be quit" he said. Accordingly, as soon as the Amavasya gave way to bright Pratipada of Ashadh, Maharaj sat up facing the Lord to the west, performed Tratak (steady gaze), controlled breath and quit the body with a loud chant of "Om". The day was Tuesday, Nakshatra Ardra, Ashadh Shuddha Pratipada.

His body was immersed into the Narmada River. His samadhi(tomb) has been built on the river bank at Garudeshwar, Gujarat.[2] There is a famous Datta Mandir in the same place.

Prominent places of stay

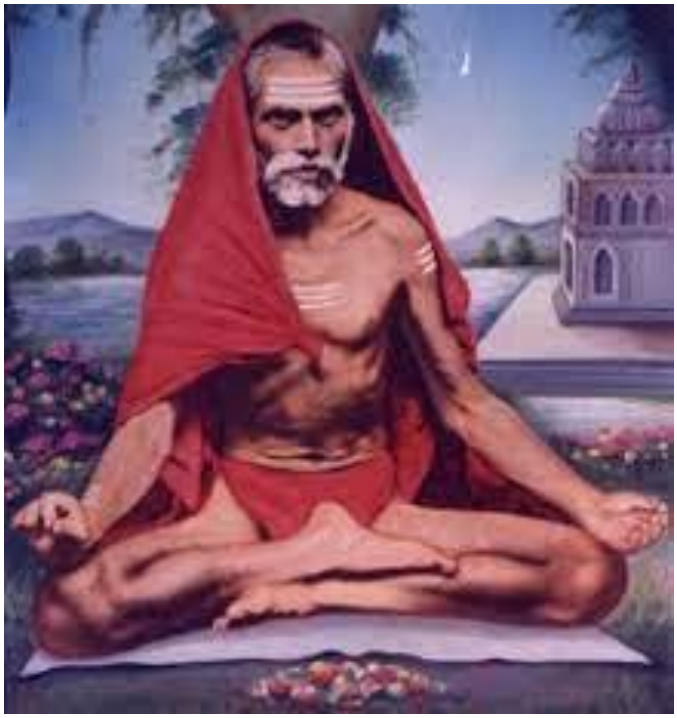
Mangaon

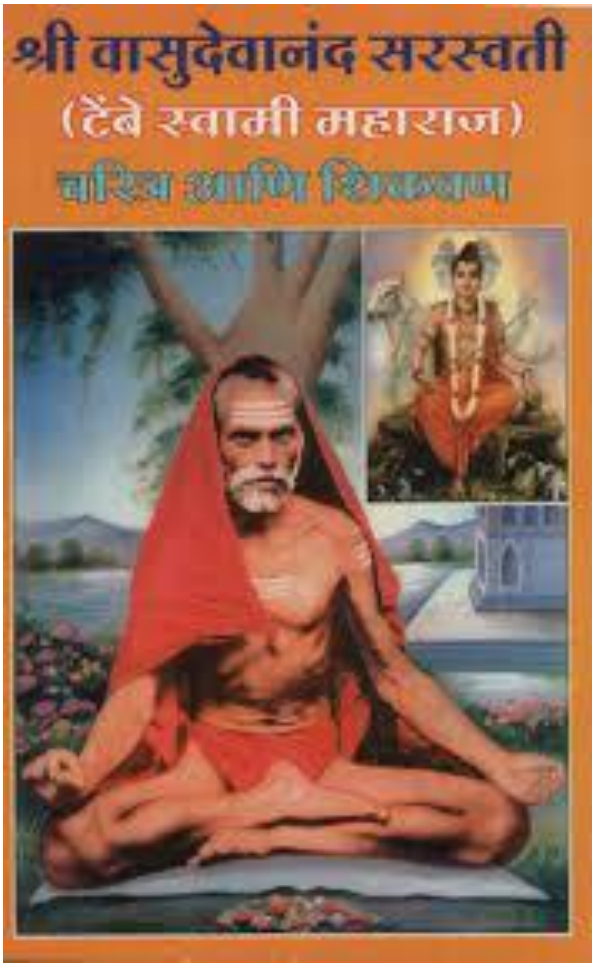
This is the birthplace of Maharaj. After his stay at Narsobawadi, Maharaj returned to Mangaon, on the instruction of the Lord, and stayed here for 7 years. He also built a Datta temple, laying the bricks with his own hands. The idol for the temple was given to him by a sculptor at Kagal, who said that he was instructed by Dattatreya in a dream to make an idol on the specifications that will be given by Maharaj. The idol was taken away by Maharaj when he left Mangaon. However, the Datta temple still exists, and is well maintained by Datta Mandir Mangaon Trust. In 1961, preserving the original elements, the temple was rebuilt (underwent a Jirnoddhar) by the Queen of Indore Indira Holkar, who was also a devotee of Maharaj. It has a 'Bhakta Nivas' (residence for devotees) where devotees can stay for a short period of time. Afternoon and night Mahaprasad meals are provided to all at a nominal cost. The house in which Maharaj was born has now been made into a Janmasthan (place of birth) where an idol of Maharaj in standing position has been placed. The village goddess Yakshini's temple is situated just besides the Janmasthan.

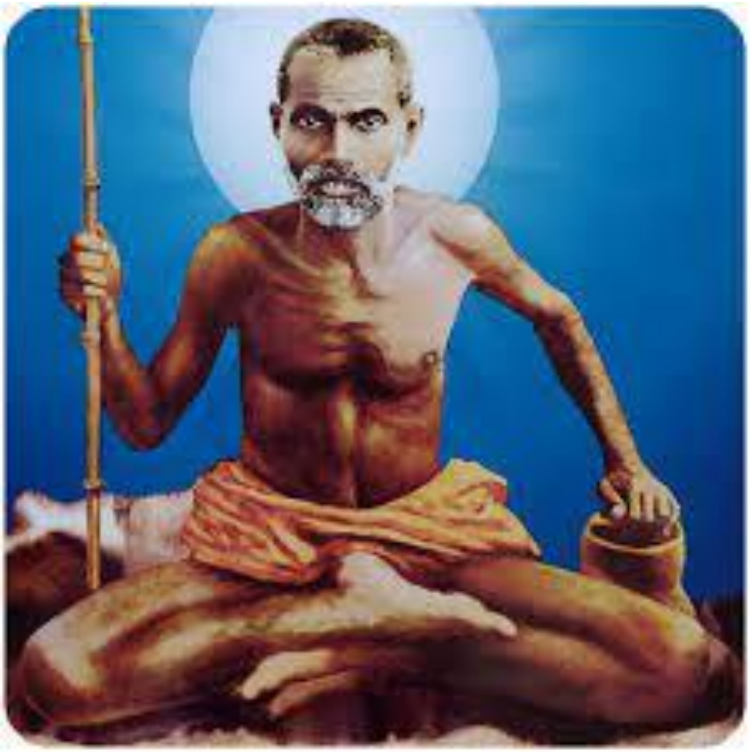
Narsobawadi

Maharaj stayed here for 12 years. It gets its name due to the presence of the second Purna (complete) avatar of Dattatreya, Narasimha Saraswati. The room where Maharaj stayed is situated close to the famous Datta temple which has the padukas of Dattatreya.

Photos:




श्री वासुदेवानंद सरस्वती
(टेंबे स्वामी महाराज)
चरित्र आणि शिकवण



Ref: shrivasudevanandasaraswati.com

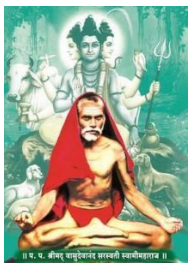
P.P. Shri Vasudevanand Saraswati Swami Maharaj Ki Jay

Sr.no	Composition	Language	Year	Place	Comments
1	Shri Gurcharitam (Dwisahasri)	Sanskrit	1889	Mangaon Maharashtra	Composed in 12 days, when still a ouseholder.
2	Shri Dattapuran	Sanskrit	1892	Brahmavarta UP	
3	Shri Dattalilamritabdhisaar.	Marathi	1897	Petlaad MP	
4	Dwisahasri (Commentary) with Yogarahasya, Bodharahasya & Churnika.	Sanskrit	1898	Prabhaspattan and Dwaraka Gujrat	The original text was not available and was recalled from memory
5	Shri Dattapuran Commentary.	Sanskrit	1899	Siddhashram Gujrat	
6	Magh Mahatmya	Marathi	1900	Chikhalda MP	
7	Shri Dattamahatma	Marathi	1901	Mahatpur MP	
8	Shri Dattakavya (Trishati)	Sanskrit	1901	Mahatpur MP	
9	Shri Gurusanhita (Samashloki)	Sanskrit	1902	Brahmavarta UP	Completed in less than 3 months, even as he was suffering from plague.
10	Laghumanansaar	Marathi	1903	Brahmavarta UP	
11	Saptashati Gurucharitra Saar	Marathi	1904	Brahmavarta UP	
12	Shri Krishnalahari	Sanskrit	1904	On the way to Ganagapur on the bank of Krishna.	Mother Krishna appeared in physical form to listen even as Swamiji sang out inspiredly the 51 stanzas.
13	Shri Dattachampu	Sanskrit	1905	Narasi Maharashtra	Karunatripadi was also composed at Narasi.
14	Kumarshiksha	Sanskrit	1907	Hampi Karnataka	
15	Samashloki Churnika	Sanskrit	1907	Sandhyamandap Thanjavur Tamilnadu.	
16	Shri Krishnalahari Commentary	Sanskrit	1907	Sandhyamandap Thanjavur Tamilnadu.	
17	Yuvashiksha & Vriddhashiksha	Sanskrit	1908	Muktyala Andhra P.	These two with Kumarshiksha make up Shikshatrayam.
18	Strishiksha	Marathi	1908	Muktyala Andhra P.	
19	Panch Pakshik.	Sanskrit			

For free download of books of Maharaj (in Marathi),

visit : vasudevniwas.org

Ref:sreedattavaibhavam.org



Sree Vasudevananda Saraswati Swamy

!! श्रीपाद श्रीवल्लभ नरहरी दत्तात्रेया दिगंबरा

वासुदेवानंद सरस्वती सद्गुरुनाथा कृपा करा !!

Shreepad Shreevalabh Narhari Dattatreya Digambara

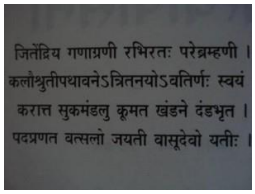
Vasudevanand Saraswati Sadguru Natha Krupa Kara !!.

Swamy Maha Samadhi at Garudeshwar

Paramhans Parivrajakacharya Shrimad VASUDEVANAND SARASWATI (TEMBE) SWAMI MAHARAJ was born in 1854 AD(Shravan Krishna 5) in the village MANGAON near Sawantwadi , Maharashtra ,INDIA.Lord Dattatreya instructed several devotees that he was dwelling in the form of Shree Tembe Swami Maharaj.He was instrumental in reviving some major places of

worship like Kurgudda and Peethapuram . He has also installed several Datt idols in different parts of India.The Mahamantra " DIGAMBARA DIGAMBARA SHRIPAD VALLABH DIGAMBARA " !! दिगंबरा दिगंबरा श्रीपाद वल्लभ दिगंबरा !! was revealed to P.P. Vasudevanand Saraswati (Tembe) Swami Maharaj and he propogated this mantra on a large scale.Swami Maharaj has left behind a large body of literature.

Reference of SWAMI SAMARTH OF AKKALKOT, SAI BABA OF SHIRDI, GAJANAN MAHARAJ OF SHEGAON & OTHER SAINTS is found in LIFESTORY of DATTAVTARI P.P.VASUDEVANAND SARASWATI (TEMBE) SWAMI MAHARAJ. At Garudeshwar (Gujarat) in 1914 at the age of 60, On 1st day of Ashada he sat in siddhasana posture facing the idol of Shri Datta and with a chant of "OM", he left his physical form. Even after leaving his physical form about 100 years ago ,lakhs of devotees of P.P.Vasudevanand Saraswati (Tembe) Swami Maharaj throughout the world are feeling his presence and getting his experiences in their day to day life. His saying , " Smratugami Samavtu.", i.e. , whenever you remember me I will come to you within a fraction of a second holds good even today.



Maharaj's Dhyan Mantra

He has authored around 19 books like Dwisahastri Gurucharitra(1889), Datta Puran(1892), Datta Mahatmya(1901), Saptashati Gurucharitra Saar(1904) and many more. Paramhans Parivrajakacharya Shreemad VASUDEVANAND SARASWATI (TEMBE) SWAMI MAHARAJ's(1854-1914) 100th PUNYATITHI is on 28-06-2014. Ashadh Shudh 1.

Vasudeo(as he was called in his younger days) started the daily rituals ordained by the scriptures viz. Sandhya twice a day, 1000 recitations of Gayatri mantra, daily reading of shri Gurucharitra – the bible of Shri Datta tradition etc. He also completed a 2.4 million recitation of Gayatri. He strictly followed the religious disciplines prescribed by scriptures, particularly the Gurucharitra. He then started the study of Vedas, the holiest of the scriptures, under the guidance of Shri Tatya Bhataji Ukidave. He woke up daily before sunrise and took his bath and insulated himself from all impurities and contamination during the religious practices. He only took fresh, pure (sattvik) and vegetarian food prepared by himself or by his mother and never ate outside his home.

Vasudevanand Saraswati Swami Maharaj's (1854-1914) Hand Writing

The food prepared in this fashion, he used to first offer to sacrificial fire (VaishvadevAhuti) the cow (Gograasana) , to the crow (Kaakabali) and finally to the Lord Datta, before partaking it in the manner ordained by scriptures. During the meal any impurity in the environment led him to leave his food and fast for the day. He used to observe the fasts on the 11th moons (Ekadashichandramas a vrata) of both the fortnights, when he did not even drink water and did not sleep during the day or in the night. Vasudeo's austerities, dedicated practices and devotion soon led to his acquiring mantrasiddhi i.e., supernatural powers operating through vedic mantras.

There are numerous examples of these.

A hundred year old Dattatreya Yantra and the Hand written Shloka written by Tembe Maharaj or Sri Vasudevananda Saraswati, the author of Datta Stava. The shloka was written and given to the father of Sri Nilkantha Shastry in 1913. The shloka is on Goddess Saraswati and reads as:

Namaste Sharade Devi ||Saraswati Mati Prade||Vasatva Mama Jihvagre||Sarva Vidya Prada Bhava

It means:

Salutations to Sharada Devi,Goddess Saraswati, the giver of intellect, Live at the tip of my tongue, Giver of all Knowledge. This is indeed a very rare manuscript.

Datt Mandir Mangaon Established By Maharaj

Ekamukhi Dattatreya

Maharaj as Sanyasi

Shri Vasudeo Shastri never employed his powers for either monetary gain or to impress others in any way. He only used his powers to help the needy and to relieve suffering. We shall see that this compassion for his fellow beings continued to be a major motivation in his entire life. He was always at the rim of Datta-sampanna. Many are the blessed souls who, by daily

devout study of this work, have earned the grace of Lord Dattatreya and his unerring guidance respecting to their Perfect Masters.

A few instances:

Vasudeva Sastri (b. 1854), a very poor but devout Brahmin of Mangaon, used to read Sree Guru Charitra since his boyhood. One day, Lord Datta appeared in his dream and said, "Go to Nrisimhavadi. You will get the needed money and company too!" The next morning, a rich man who had earlier got his astrological guidance turned up and paid Sastry Rs.250/-. Meanwhile, his neighbour, a devotee of Lord Datta, requested Sastri to accompany him on a trip to that very place! On the way, when they sojourned at a village called Boregaon, Lord Datta again appeared in his dream and said, "At Nrisimhavadi, take darshan of Govindaswami!" Accordingly, on reaching the place, even while they were enquiring where Govindaswami lived, the great saint himself approached them and addressed Sastri familiarly, by name and enquired after his welfare!

Tembeswamy Maharaj's sankshipta charitra:

P.P. Shrimad Vasudevananad Saraswati Swami Maharaj, a was born on Shrawan Krushna Panchmi in the year 1854 in Mangaon near Sawantwadi, dist. Sindhudurga, Maharashtra.

• His thread ceremony was performed at the age of 8 years.

• He was married to Rama Bai, daughter of Babaji Pant Gode, who was Hawaldar at Ranganagad at the age of 21 years.

• He performed the ritual of Smartagni and spiritual repetitive chanting –'Purascharan' of Gayatri mantra.

• He established idol of Shree Datta Prabhu at Mangaon on Vaishakh Shukla Panchami

• Shri maharaj entered sanyas ashram with the appropriate rites and rituals on jeshtha shuddha dwadashi

• He espoused “Danda” from shri Narayananand saraswati at Ujjain.

• He completed his first chaturmas a holy period of four months for penance, austerities, fasting, bathing in holy rivers and religious observances at Ujjain on the banks of river Kshipra (English year 1891)

• His second chaturmas was completed at Bramhavarta (U.P) in the year 1892

• He composed Datta Purana, holy book comprising of verses of shri Datta Guru Maharaj in sanskrit during this period.

• He composed his third chaturmas at Haridwar (U.P) on the banks of river Ganga (English Year 1893)

• His fourth and fifith chaturmas was performed at Badrinath/ Kedarnath (Himalayas) in the year 1894-95

• His sixth chaturmas was again at Haridwar in the year 1896

• In the year 1896, he composed beautiful phrases compiled it as “Narmada Lahari” for appraising the holiness and purity of motherly river Narmada.

• His seventh chaturmas was at Petlad (M.P) on the banks of river Mahanadi. Here he composed “Datta- lilamrutasindu” a holy book with thousand phrases.

• His eighth chaturmas was at Tilakwada (Gujrat) in the year 1898. He translated “Kurma Puran” from Andhra dialect (telugu) to Marathi.

• He completed his ninth chaturmas was at Dwarka (Gujrat) in the year 1899

• His tenth chaturmas was at Chikhalada (M.P) on river Narmada’s banks . Here he composed ‘Krishnaveni- Panchganga Yutistham’, a book describing the greatness of Narsobawadi (English year 1900)

• His eleventh chaturmas was at Mahatpur (M.P) on the banks of river Kshipra. Here he composed 'Datta Mahatma' compiling all the stories from Datta Puran. Also he composed ' Trishati- Gurucharitra' a collections of poems with 300 verses.

• First printed version of 'Guru Charitra' was brought to everyone here.

• His twelfth chaturmas was at Bramhavarta (U.P). here he composed 'Samshloki' gurucharitra and a book on ' Laghumanan saar' Vedanta.

• His thirteenth chaturmas was at Bramhavarta in the Year 1903. Here he composed 'Saptashati Gurucharitra' readable for women which had 700 verses in it.

• His fourteenth chaturmas was also at Bramhavarta in the year 1904. After the chaturmas, on his way to gangapur, he composed 'Krishna lahari' describing about river Krishna.

• He completed his fifteenth chaturmas at Narsi (Maharashtra) near banks of river Kayadhu. The Poetic compilation 'Datta Champu' was created here. Also the very famous sacred composition 'KARUNA TRIPADI' was composed here which is chanted still in daily upasana by his devotees of Datta Sampradaya throughout the India.

• His sixteenth chaturmas was at Barwah (M.P.) in the year 1906.

• His seventeenth chaturmas was at Tanjawur (Tamilnadu) in the Year 1907 near Kaveri river. Here he composed gist form of the prose Samashloki Gurucharitra.

• In the year 1830 (English Year 1908) he completed his 18th Chaturmas at Muktayala near river Krishna. He composed Yuvashiksha, VruddhaShiksha and Streeshiksha during this period.

• His 19th Chaturmas was at Pavani (Maharashtra) near the banks of river Vainganga. He composed verses on Vainganga river in the year 1909.

• His 20th Chaturmas at Hawnoor (Karnataka) near the banks of river Tungabhadra. He composed the stotra "Dattatreyam Mahatmanam Varadam Bhaktavatsalam" at Jainpur.

• He completed his 21st Chaturamas at Kuravpur (Karnataka) in the year 1911. There he composed a verse on “Venkataramana” and “Aghorkashtoddharana Stotra”.

• His 22nd Chaturmas was at Chikhalda in the year 1912.

• His last and 23rd Chaturmas was at Garudeshwar (Gujarat) near the bank of river Narmada. Shri Maharaj took Samadhi in the year

Bhaktha Vatsala Dattatreya Swamy

He installed Bhakthavatsla Dattatreya Swamy and Padukas on the banks of river Godavari at Rajamundry, Andhra Pradesh.1914 on Ashadh Shukla Pratipada at Garudeshwar.

Maharaj’s Charitra in Telugu language: The story of Shree tembe swamy charitra in telugu language is written by Datta sadhaka Shri GVLN vidya sagar sarma of Guntur, Andhrapradesh and printed the book as 3rd edition.

Shri Maharaj composed the following verse commemorating the Lord’s Leela :“Even though friends may fight, they soon enough reunite. When consorts do skirmish, Their love doesn’t an iota diminish. With the Devotee the Lord’s conflict, Is a signpost of love transcendent. Says Vasu such merriment, Gives Datta deep enjoyment”.

The Message:

One morning, after the daily discourse, Shri Maharaj addressed the assembly as follows. Today I wish to convey to you the essence of all that I have been preaching all my life through my discourses and writings. The primary objective of human life is to obtain liberation (from the recurring cycles of birth and death). To this end, one should carry out one's religious obligations as ordained by the scriptures, consistent with his Varna and Ashram. This will lead to the steadiness of mind so essential for the next step viz. study (Shravan), contemplation (Manan) and meditation(Nididhyasan) of Vedanta(conclusion of Vedas). Emphasis should be on the study i.e. the listening to discourses by detached and realized persons. This will diminish the temptation of mind. (The resultant) Righteous (Sattvic tendency is alone conducive to the spiritual ascent of man. To cultivate the Sattvic nature, diet has to be wholesome (Hit), measured (Mit) and pure (Medhya).

Samadhi Sthan: GARUDESHWAR in GUJRAT is the samadhi sthan of Paramhans Parivrajakacharya Shreemad VASUDEVANAND SARASWATI (TEMBE) SWAMI MAHARAJ(1854-1914).Garudeshwar is at a distance of 80 kms from Vadodara(Baroda).

It can be reached via RajPipla or via Daboi by Buses available at Baroda Bus station.

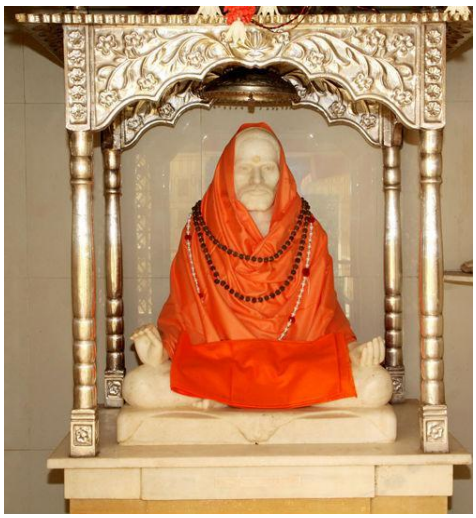
Address of the temple: Shri Datta Samsthan, Garudeshwar, Via Rajpeepla, Bharuch Dt-393151, Phone No.+91264092157

click the link below for Garudeswar Darshan:

http://www.sreedattavaibhavam.org/sree-kshetra-garudeswar/

Ref: sanatan.org

H.H. Vasudevanand Saraswati's (Tembyeswami's) Samadhi at Garudeshwar (Gujarat):



Idol of H.H. Vasudevanand Saraswati (Tembyeswami)

This is the neem tree under which H.H. Tembyeswami had His cottage. During His time the leaves of this neem tree would taste sweet.

H.H. Vasudevanand Tembyeswami took Samadhi in the year 1914 at Garudeshwar, dist. Narmada, Gujarat. This pilgrimage is located at the banks of the river Narmada and the temple of Narmadeshwar is next to it. While going around (doing Parikrama of) the river Narmada both these pilgrimages can be seen.

H.H. Shri Tembyeswami Maharaj happened to be the ideal teacher (Acharya) ! Deity Shri Dattatreya Himself incarnated in His form and set the Datta sect in complete order. He laid

down the code of conduct at Deity Datta's pilgrim places like Nrusimhawadi, Audumbar, Ganagapur and gave appropriate direction to the worship that was being carried then. He found out Shri Sripad Srivallabhswami's birthplace Pithapur and Shri Nrusimha Saraswati Swami's birthplace Karanja and instructed to start worship there. Many devotees of Datta are singing the 'Karunatripadi' – 'Shant ho Sriguru Datta, mama chitta shamavi ata I' every day. Various texts written by Him beautifully exhibit His outstanding knowledge and extraordinary intelligence. He was also well known as an excellent astrologer and knower of Ayurvedic medicines. Many scholars would be astonished with His unusual command over Sanskrut and Marathi languages. Holy texts like 'Dattamahatmya' 'Saptashati Gurucharitrasar', Dattaleelamrutabdhisar', 'Trishati Gurucharitra', 'Dwisahasri Gurucharitra', 'Dattapuran' written by Him, so also hundreds of His stotras is the transcendental splendour of Datta sect. The songs, abhangs written by Him express His being soft hearted. He was incomparable linguist; besides His memory was fascinating. He was a supreme devotee having emotions and surrender-attitude and hence He could produce literature having such grandeur and bhav (Spiritual emotion).

Paduka of H.H. Shri Tembyeswami Maharaj

Temple of H.H. Shri Tembyeswami Maharaj

H.H. Shri Tembyeswami Maharaj's Samadhi Mandir in Garudeshwar (Narmada District, Gujarat)

Shivling over H.H. Shri Tembyeswami Maharaj's Samadhi ! This

Shivpindi has a lotus (symbolizing Bramha), Vishnu's feet and the Shiv ling, which show that H.H. Shri Tembyeswami is a Sadguru beyond the trigunas

Ref:Facebook page: life and teachings of Vasudevanand Saraswati - Tembe swami

Side view of Sri Datta Mandir, Mangaon

On 1st Dec. 2018

How much time does it take to become one with God?

As mentioned in an earlier post (https://bit.ly/2ANZAp5), Swami Maharaj has already provided an assured way of receiving divine blessings through chanting of the naama a particular number of times.

Let's see how quickly that can be done.

(Assuming 2 seconds for 1 chant, or 30 chants per minute, or 1800 chants per hour)

• Naama Jap Plan 1 - Light, most easily do-able

Daily - 3 hours - 5,400 chants

Time taken to reach 1 crore ~ 1852 days (~ 5 years)

Time taken to reach 12 crore ~ 60 years

Point - Since most people will spend their childhood and youth in worldly desires, this plan is not feasible.

• Naama Jap Plan 2 - Medium, will take conscious effort

Daily - 6 hours - 10,800 chants

Time taken to reach 1 crore ~ 926 days (~ 2 years 6 months)

Time taken to reach 12 crore ~ 30.5 years

Point- This plan can work assuming that you have 30.5 years of life left, and you will consciously put that much effort into completing it.

• Naama Jap Plan 3 - Difficult, but most recommended

Daily - 9 hours - 16,200 chants

Time taken to reach 1 crore ~ 618 days (~ 1 year 8 months)

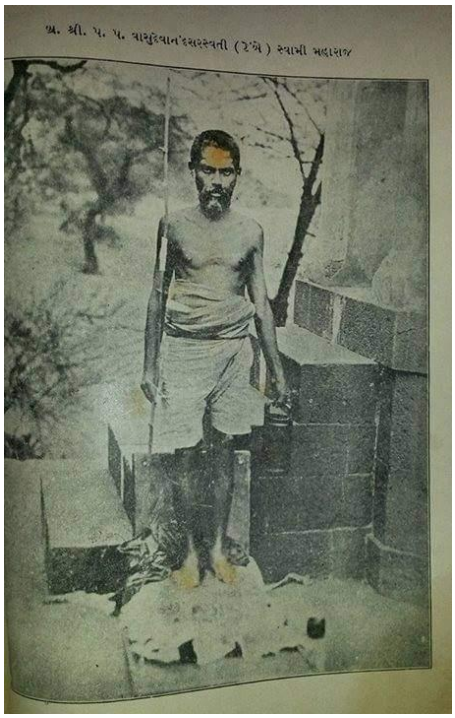
Time taken to reach 12 crore ~ 20.5 years

Note that you if for some particular period, you are not able to complete the chant count, you can always make up for it on weekends or holidays. You can chant anywhere - in trains, cars, offices, vacations, while shopping, waiting for someone, etc.

All that you need is a small digital finger counter which is easily available in stationery shops (e.g. https://bit.ly/2Q3HXMd)

• What if you complete the count and don't receive the benefits?

Swami Maharaj had an answer for this question too. He advised to continue the sadhana. If not in this life, it will surely bear fruit in the next.



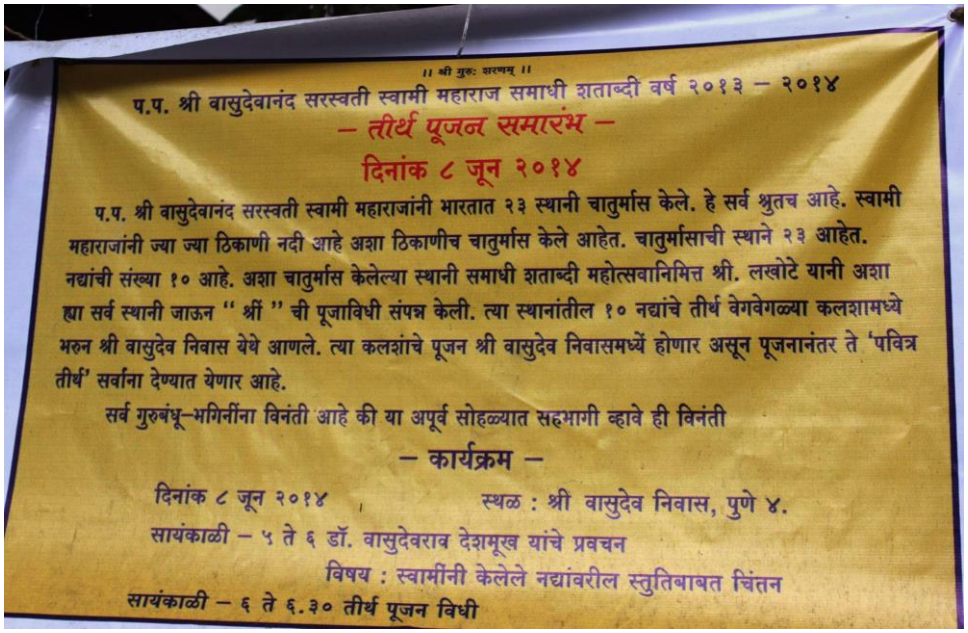
Puran Vachan on 15th Aug 2014, the 160th Jayanti of P. P. Vasudevanand Saraswati Tembe Swami at Janmasthan Mandir, Mangaon:

Teertha poojan function:

Date: Sunday, June 8, 2014 @ 5 pm onwards

Place: Vasudev Niwas, Erandwane, Pune

Holy water from all 10 rivers where Swami Maharaj performed his chaturmaas has been brought to Vasudev Niwas by a devotee. Rituals will be performed on the same and the water will be distributed among all people who will be present.



।। श्री गुरुः शरणम् ।।

प.प. श्री वासुदेवानंद सरस्वती स्वामी महाराज समाधी शताब्दी वर्ष २०१३ – २०१४

– तीर्थ पूजन समारंभ –

दिनांक ८ जून २०१४

प.प. श्री वासुदेवानंद सरस्वती स्वामी महाराजांनी भारतात २३ स्थानी चातुर्मास केले. हे सर्व श्रुतच आहे. स्वामी महाराजांनी ज्या ज्या ठिकाणी नदी आहे अशा ठिकाणीच चातुर्मास केले आहेत. चातुर्मासाची स्थाने २३ आहेत. नद्यांची संख्या १० आहे. अशा चातुर्मास केलेल्या स्थानी समाधी शताब्दी महोत्सवानिमित्त श्री. लखोटे यानी अशा ह्या सर्व स्थानी जाऊन " श्रीं " ची पूजाविधी संपन्न केली. त्या स्थानांतील १० नद्यांचे तीर्थ वेगवेगळ्या कलशामध्ये भरुन श्री वासुदेव निवास येथे आणले. त्या कलशांचे पूजन श्री वासुदेव निवासमध्यें होणार असून पूजनानंतर ते 'पवित्र तीर्थ' सर्वांना देण्यात येणार आहे.

सर्व गुरुबंधू–भगिनींना विनंती आहे की या अपूर्व सोहळ्यात सहभागी व्हावे ही विनंती

– कार्यक्रम –

दिनांक ८ जून २०१४ स्थळ : श्री वासुदेव निवास, पुणे ४.

सायंकाळी – ५ ते ६ डॉ. वासुदेवराव देशमूख यांचे प्रवचन

विषय : स्वामींनी केलेले नद्यांवरील स्तुतिबाबत चिंतन

सायंकाळी – ६ ते ६.३० तीर्थ पूजन विधी

4th June 2014:

Easy way to become one with God:

Swami Maharaj has mentioned of a very easy way to become one with God. It involves chanting of the naama a particular number of times to achieve the respective goal.

The twelve positions of a person's Kundali are purified with this technique.

1. One Crore - Consciousness is purified. Seeds of disease in the body are eliminated. The flow of imagination is reduced. Interaction with idols and saints begins.

2. Two Crore - Wealth is received and loans, if any, get settled. Bonding in the family increases and members who have moved out of town return.

3. Three Crore - Tasks which seemed impossible to finish earlier are completed. If any animosity existed between brothers, then it is eliminated.

4. Four Crore - The mind does not get affected by any problems any more. Sorrows of the past are reduced.

5. Five Crore - If a couple did not have an offspring, they are blessed with a child. If the son/daughter carried hatred towards the parents, it is replaced with love. If the child is weak in education, then he acquires the potential to get into some stream.

6. Six Crore - Enemies outside and inside the body vanish. Even incurable diseases get cured.

7. Seven Crore - Marriage, if held up, takes place. If the wife had hatred, she starts loving. Cordial and happy relations prevail between the husband and the wife.

8. Eight Crore - Untimely death gets avoided.

9. Nine Crore - Actual divine darshan of the deity is received.

10. Ten Crore - Sins are eliminated. One starts doing good work only. Interaction with saints takes place without any effort.

11. Eleven Crore - Material things like wealth, house, property are acquired. Sattvic (pure) qualities are fully developed.

12. Twelve Crore - Evil tendencies are completely eliminated. Anugraha from the Guru is received.

• Which naama mantra?

Any mantra can be chosen e.g. श्री राम. You can also select the mantra given by Maharaj: ||दिगंबरा दिगंबरा श्रीपाद वल्लभ दिगंबरा||

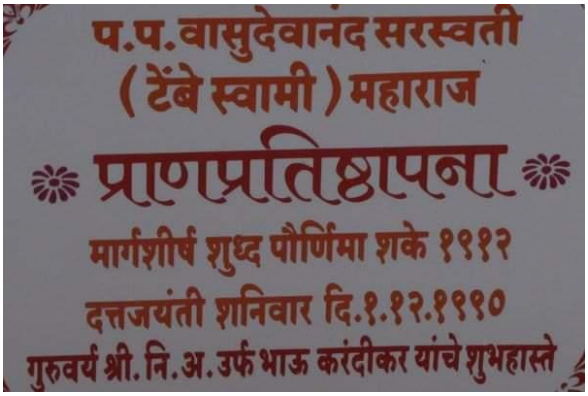
• How should the chanting be done?

You can chant anywhere - at home, while travelling in trains, at work, etc. However, you should keep a track of the count.

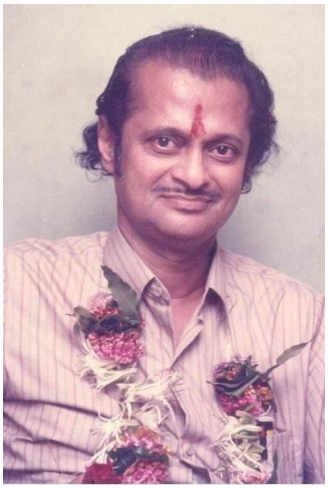
(Reference: Page 226 - Shree Thorle Swami Maharaj - Book 3 - Keshav Joshi & D.S. Manjrekar)

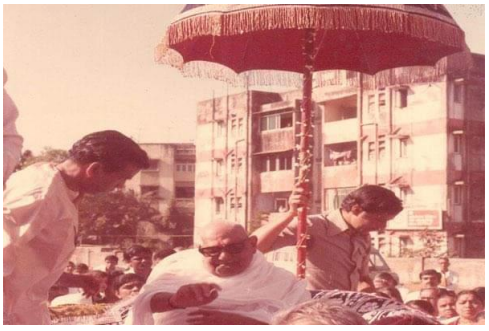
Ref: FB page-Yati Vasudevanand Saraswati:

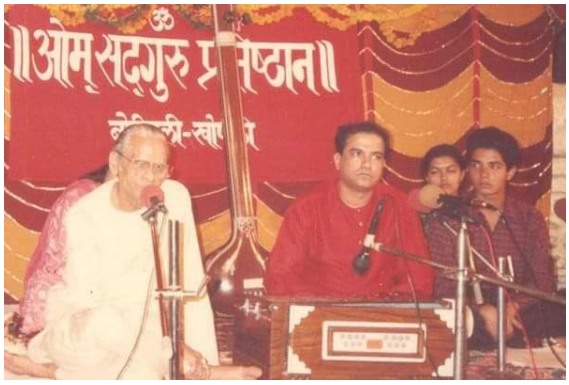
23rd March, 2012: **Photos:**

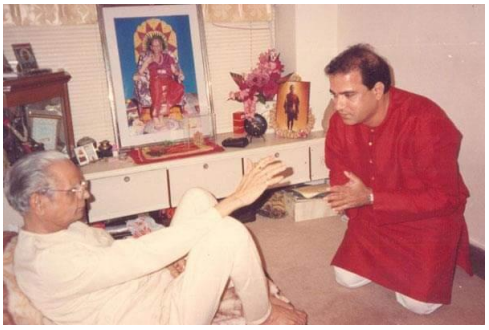

प.प.वासुदेवानंद सरस्वती
(टेंबे स्वामी) महाराज
प्राणप्रतिष्ठापना
मार्गशीर्ष शुध्द पौर्णिमा शके १९१२
दत्तजयंती शनिवार दि.१.१२.१९९०
गुरुवर्य श्री. नि.अ. उर्फ भाऊ करंदीकर यांचे शुभहस्ते

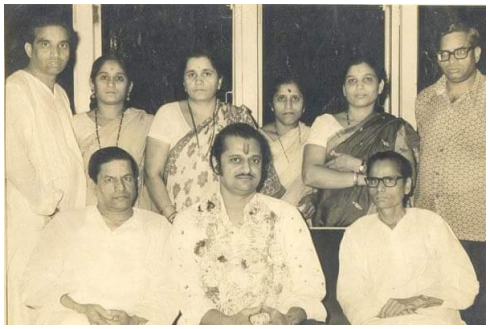
॥ॐ॥
॥ओम् सद्गुरु प्रतिष्ठान॥
खेपोली
बोरिवली
ध्यानधारणा केन्द्र उद्घाटन सोहळा
दत्तजयंती बुधवार दि.६ डिसेंबर १९९७.





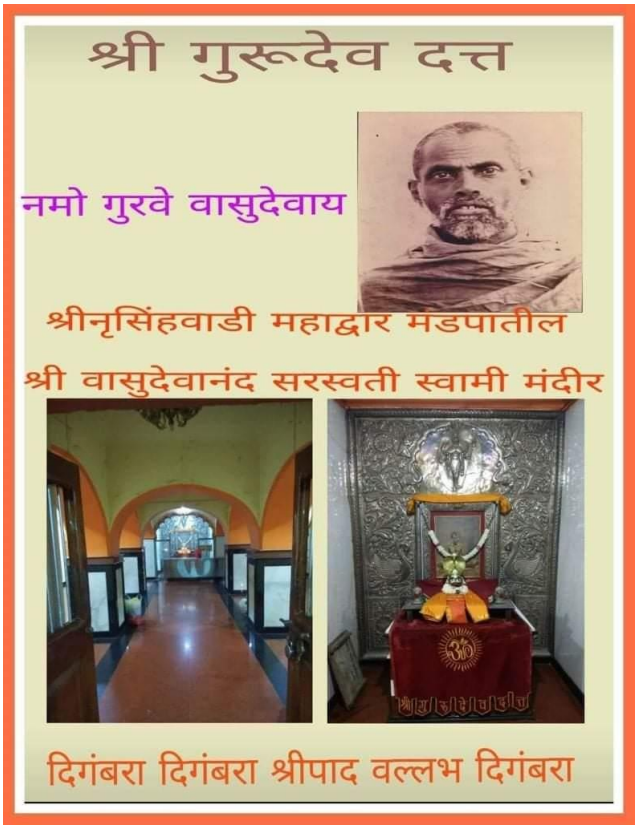

ॐ
॥ओम् सद्गुरु

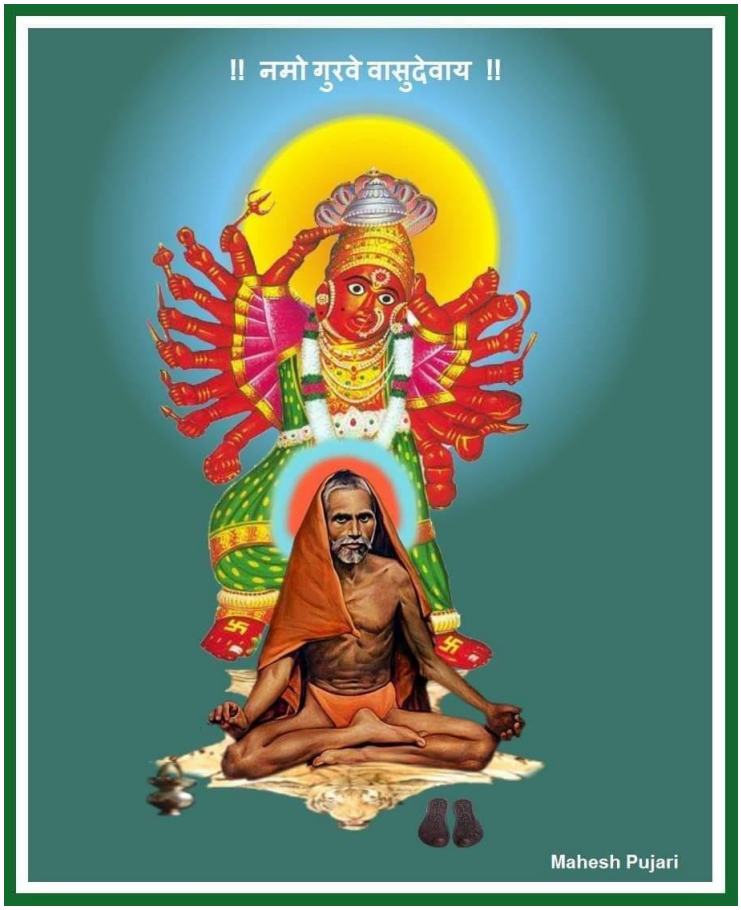


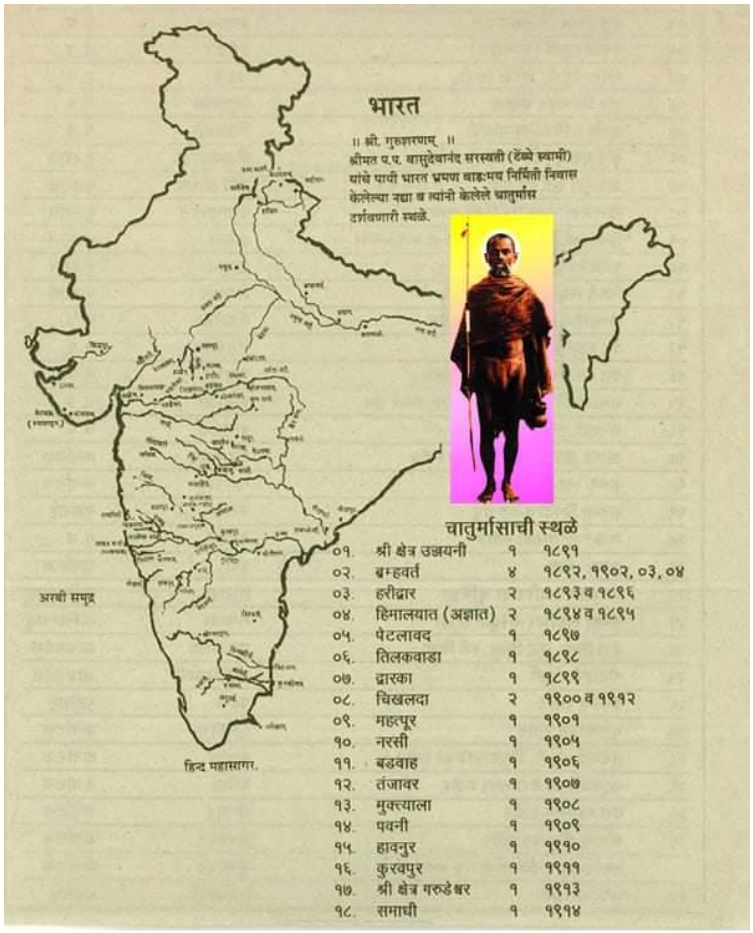


Ref:FBpage--Paramahansparivrajakacharyasrimad vasudevananda saraswati- tembe Swami maharaj:

श्री दत्त क्षेत्र माणगांव
श्री.वासुदेवानंद सरस्वती स्वामी चे जन्म स्थान व मंदीर
श्री.वासुदेवानंद सरस्वती स्वामी स्थापीत दत्त मंदीर
ग्राम देवता यक्षिणी माता मंदीर
टेंबे स्वामींची ध्यान गुफा
अभिमंत्रित खांब
श्री.गुरूदेव दत्त
दत्त मंदीर माणगांव
श्री गुरूदेव दत्त
नमो गुरवे वासुदेवाय
श्री वासुदेवानंद सरस्वती स्वामी
ध्यान गुफा माणगांव
ग्रामदेवता श्री यक्षिणी माता की जय


श्री गुरूदेव दत्त
नमो गुरवे वासुदेवाय
श्रीनृसिंहवाडी महाद्वार मंडपातील
श्री वासुदेवानंद सरस्वती स्वामी मंदीर
दिगंबरा दिगंबरा श्रीपाद वल्लभ दिगंबरा


!! नमो गुरवे वासुदेवाय !!
Mahesh Pujari


भारत
॥ श्री. गुरुशरणम् ॥
श्रीमत प.प. वासुदेवानंद सरस्वती (टेंबे स्वामी)
यांचे पायी भारत भ्रमण व्हावे: मय निर्मिती निवास
केलेल्या नद्या व त्यांनी केलेले चातुर्मास
दर्शवणारी स्थळे.
अरबी समुद्र
हिन्द महासागर.
चातुर्मासाची स्थळे
०१. श्री क्षेत्र उज्जयनी १ १८९१
०२. ब्रम्हवर्त ४ १८९२, १९०२, ०३, ०४
०३. हरीद्वार २ १८९३ व १८९६
०४. हिमालयात (अज्ञात) २ १८९४ व १८९५
०५. पेटलावद १ १८९७
०६. तिलकवाडा १ १८९८
०७. द्वारका १ १८९९
०८. चिखलदा २ १९०० व १९१२
०९. महत्पूर १ १९०१
१०. नरसी १ १९०५
११. बडवाह १ १९०६
१२. तंजावर १ १९०७
१३. मुक्त्याला १ १९०८
१४. पवनी १ १९०९
१५. हावनुर १ १९१०
१६. कुरवपुर १ १९११
१७. श्री क्षेत्र गरुडेश्वर १ १९१३
१८. समाधी १ १९१४

🙏 नमो गुरवे वासुदेवाय 🙏

शरीर विसर्जन करण्याच्या तीन दिवस अगोदर श्री स्वामी महाराजांनी सांगितले, "या देहास टोपलीत घालून नर्मदेच्या प्रवाहात टाकून घा." त्यावेळी कुणाला त्यांच्या ह्या बोलण्याचा अर्थ समजला नाही. स्वामी महाराजांचे अन्न खाणे पूर्णच सुटुन गेले होते पण त्यांच्या मुखकमलावर तेज असल्याने कुणाला कल्पनाच नव्हती की आता आपले श्री स्वामी महाराज हा देह ठेवणार. शरीरास फार अशक्तपणा आला होता. तरीही त्यांचे काटेकोर धर्माचरण कुठेही चुकले नव्हते. शेवटच्या क्षणापर्यंत श्री स्वामी महाराजांनी धर्मानुष्ठान करुन सर्वांसमोर फार मोठा आदर्श ठेवला आहे....

शेवटच्या वेळी श्री स्वामी महाराजांनी म्हटलेला श्लोक:

पूर्वदेहे कृता ये मे व्याध्ययः प्रविशन्तु माम्॥

अर्दथन्तु च मां दुःखान्युणमे प्रतिमुच्यताम्॥१॥

अनुध्येयोसि मे देव न मे जन्म भवतपुनः॥

अस्माद्रवीमि कर्माणि ऋणं मे न भवेदिति॥२॥

उपतिष्ठंतु मां सर्वे व्याध्ययः पूर्वसंचिता॥

अनृणो गन्तु मिच्छामि तद्विष्णोः परमं पदम्॥३॥

ते सर्वांना म्हणाले आज अमावस्या संपल्यावर हा स्थूल देह सोडायचा आहे. सुमारे रात्री ११ वाजेची वेळ होती. अमावस्या संपताच व आषाढ शुद्ध प्रतिपदा सुरु होताच श्री स्वामी महाराज सिध्दासन घालून देवासमोर मुख करुन बसले. देवाचे त्राटक केले आणि श्वासनिरोध करुन दीर्घ प्रणवोच्चार करत करत देहाचे विसर्जन केले.

पण आजही श्री स्वामी महाराज आपल्या भक्तांना सांभाळून घेण्यासाठी सुक्ष्म रुपात त्यांच्या जवळ असतात, ह्याचा अनुभव आपणा सर्वांनाच येतो.

{ हिंदी }

शरीर छोडने से ३ दिन पहले श्री स्वामी महाराज ने सब से कहा, “ईस देह को नर्मदा नदी मे बहा दो। श्री स्वामी महाराज अन्न सेवन नही कर हा रहे थे। फिर भी उन के मुख का तेज कम नही हुआ था। वे बहोत कमजोर हो गये थे। फिर भी उन्हो ने अपने धर्माचरण में कोई बाधा नही आने दी। ऐसे कर उन्होने अपने भक्तों के सामने उत्तम धर्माचरण का आदर्श रखा।

अंतिम समय, श्री स्वामी महाराज ने यह श्लोक कह सुनाया :

पूर्वदेहे कृता ये मे व्याध्यः प्रविशन्तु माम्॥

अर्दथन्तु च मां दुःखान्युणमे प्रतिमुच्यताम्॥१॥

अनुध्येयोसि मे देव न मे जन्म भवतपुनः॥

अस्माद्रवीमि कर्माणि ऋणं मे न भवेदिति॥२॥

उपतिष्ठंतु मां सर्वे व्याध्यः पूर्वसंचिता॥

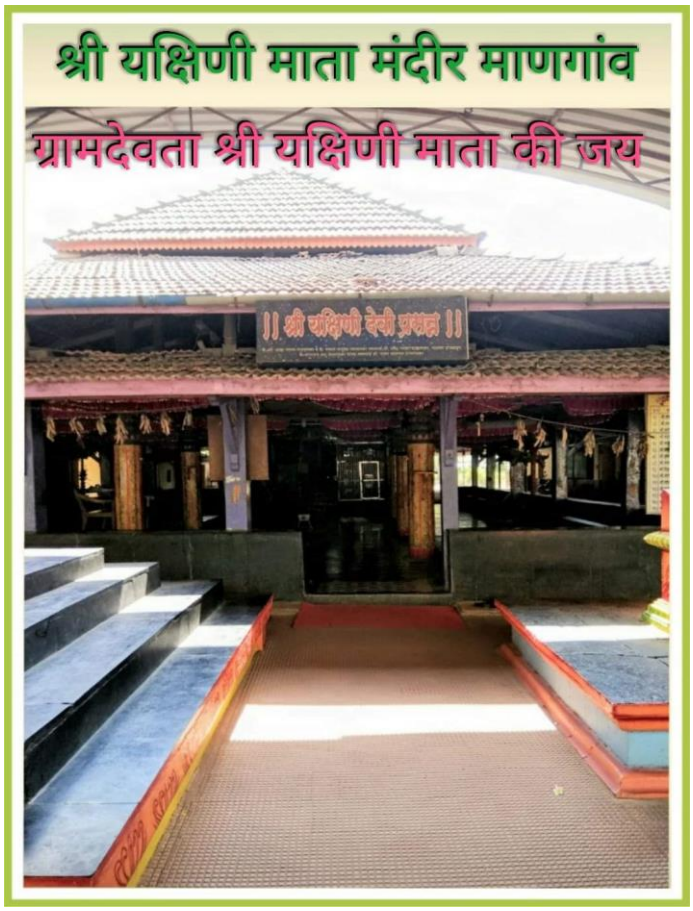
अनृणो गन्तु मिच्छामि तद्विष्णोः परमं पदम्॥३॥

उन्होने वहां उपस्थित लोगें से कहा के, “आज अमावस की तिथी खत्म होने पर मै यह नश्वर शरीर छेड दुंगा। लगभग ११ बजे, आषाढ शुद्ध प्रतिपदा तिथी शुरु हुई और श्री स्वामी महाराज भगवान के मुर्ती के सामने सिध्दासन लगाकर बैठे। उन्होने त्राटक कर श्वासनिरोध कीया और दीर्घ प्रणवोच्चार कर अपने स्थूल देह का त्याग कीया।

पर आज भी अपने भक्तों को संभालने, श्री स्वामी महाराज उनके साथ होते है, इस बात का अनुभव हम सभी को है।

🙏 अवधूत चिंतन श्री गुरूदेव दत्त 🙏

Yakshini Devi-- Village goddess:



🙏 नमो गुरवे वासुदेवाय 🙏

ब्रम्हावर्त येथिल राम मंदीरात श्री. वासुदेवानंद सरस्वती स्वामींचे पुराण

ब्रम्हावर्ताच्या प्रसिद्ध श्रीराममंदिरामधे चातुर्मासात दररोज पुराण होत असे.पुराण श्रीमद्भागवतावर चाले. परमहंस परिव्राजकाचार्य श्री वासुदेवानंद सरस्वती स्वामी महाराज नियमितपणे श्रीराममंदिरात पुराण ऐकावयाला जात असत.एका ठराविक ठिकाणी खांबाला टेकुन ते बसत व पुराण संपल्यावर आपल्या झोपडीमध्ये परत जात असत.कोणाशी बोलणे नाही की काही नाही. तिसऱ्या दिवशी पुराण संपल्यावर ते पुराणिकबुवांजवळ जाऊन त्यांना असे म्हणाले की," गेले तीन दिवस आपले पुराण ऐकुन आनंद झाला.आपली अस्खलीत वाणी ऐकुन मी भारावुन गेलो आणि मला असे वाटु लागले की उद्या आपले पुराण संपल्यावर मीही एखादा श्लोक सांगावा." पुराणिकबुवा श्री स्वामी महाराजांच्या नम्र बोलण्याने प्रभावित झाले व त्यांना असे म्हणाले की," उद्या आमचे पुराण संपल्यावर आपण श्लोक सांगा." असे म्हणून ते थांबले नाहीत, तर हजर असलेल्या श्रोतृवृंदास उद्देशून ते असे म्हणाले की," सज्जनहो! उद्या येथे आमचे पुराण संपल्यावर या व्यासपीठावरून हे नविन स्वामी महाराज एक श्लोक सांगतील."

दुसऱ्या दिवशी संध्याकाळी श्रीराममंदिरामध्ये नेहमीपेक्षा अधिक गर्दी झाली.आज काहीतरी नविन ऐकावयाला मिळणार या अपेक्षेने प्रत्येकजण लवकर येऊन सभामंडपामध्ये जागा धरुन बसू लागला. नेहमीच्या वेळेवर श्री.पुराणीकबुवा आले आणि त्यांचे पुराण आटोपल्यावर त्यांनी श्री स्वामी महाराजांना श्लोक सांगण्याची प्रार्थना केली. श्री स्वामी महाराजांची वाणी रसाळ होती. त्यांचे वक्तृत्व अस्खलीत होते. त्यांनी एकवेळ सर्वांकडे सुहास्य मुद्रेने पाहीले व गीतेतील एक श्लोक घेऊन त्याच्या आधारावर पुराण सांगावयाला सुरुवात केली.श्रुतीवचनांचा प्रत्यक्ष उल्लेख न करता त्यांचा अर्थ सांगून आणि स्मृती, पुराण, व विविध शास्त्रग्रंथातील नानाविध दाखले देऊन कर्म, भक्ती म्हणजे उपासना आणि ज्ञान यांचे विस्तृत विवेचन करीत त्यांनी पुराण सांगितले.

श्रीस्वामीमहाराजांच्या मुखातुन ते दिव्य पुराण ऐकुन जमलेले सर्व लोक विस्मयचकित झाले. श्री स्वामी महाराजांचे पुराण थांबल्यावर सर्वप्रथम श्री.पुराणिकबुवा भानावर आले. इतर श्रोते अद्याप आपल्या जागीच बसून होते. श्री.पुराणिकबुवा भारावलेल्या अवस्थेमध्ये पुढे आले आणि श्री स्वामी महाराजांना असे म्हणाले की," आमचा चातुर्मास आजच संपला.आमचे पुराण सांगणे आम्ही आजपासून बंद केले आहे.आपल्या रसाळ वाणीतून आता जे ऐकले ते पुन्हा पुन्हा ऐकावे हीच आता इच्छा आहे.यापुढे दररोज या व्यासपीठावरुन आपण पुराण सांगावे आणि आपण सर्वांना तृप्त करावे अशी आपल्या चरणी माझ्यातर्फे आणि या सर्व भाविक श्रोतृवृंदातर्फे आपणास मी प्रार्थना करीत आहे. मी काही उद्यापासून या व्यासपीठावर बसणार नाही." असे म्हणून श्री.पुराणीकबुवांनी सर्व लोकांकडे पाहिले.सर्वांनी उस्फूर्तपणे " हो, हो, आमची सर्वांचीही हीच विनंती आहे." असे म्हणून आपला आनंद व्यक्त केला.

हिंदी अनुवाद

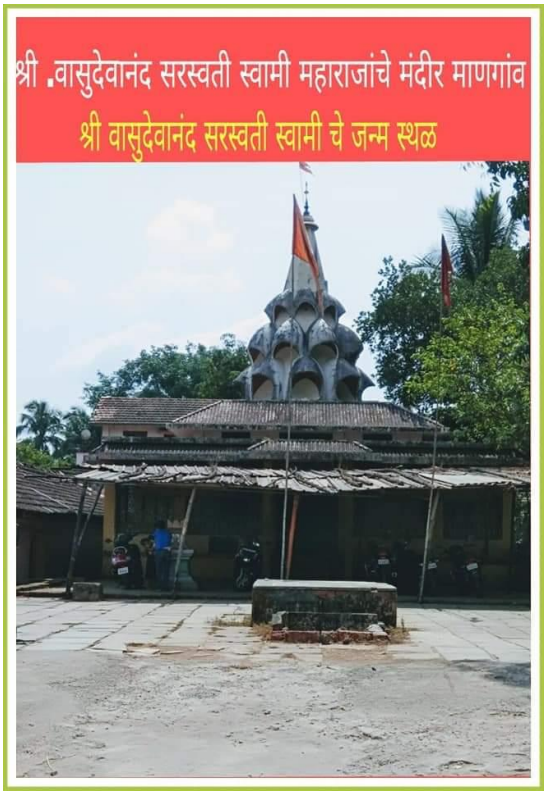
ब्रम्हावर्त के प्रसिद्ध श्रीराममंदिर में चातुर्मास के दौरान हररोज पुराणों पर प्रवचन किया जाता था। श्रीमद्भागवत कथा सुनाई जाती थी। परमहंस परिव्राजकाचार्य श्री वासुदेवानंद सरस्वती स्वामी महाराज हमेशा श्रीराममंदिर में पुराण कथा सुनने जाते थे। वे एक विशेष जगह मंदिर के एक खंबे को लग कर बैठते और पुराण कथा समाप्त होने के बाद अपनी झोपडी में वापस लौट जाते। किसी से कोई बात नहीं करते। तिसरे दिन पुराण समाप्त होने के बाद श्री स्वामी महाराज पुराण कथन करनेवाले व्यासजी के पास गए और उनसे कहा, "पिछले तीन दिन आप से पुराणकथा सुनकर बड़ा आनंद हुआ। आप की मधुर और ज्ञानमय वाणी सुनकर मन प्रसन्न हुआ और मेरी ऐसी इच्छा है की पुराण कथा समाप्त होनेपर मै भी एकाद श्लोक पर बात करना चाहूंगा।" व्यासजी श्री स्वामी महाराज की विनम्र बातों से बड़े प्रभावित हुए और उन्होंने कहा की, "कल हमारी पुराणकथा समाप्त होने पर आप अवश्य ही श्लोक और उस का अर्थ बताइये।" यह कहकर वे रुके नहीं तो उन्होंने वहां उपस्थित श्रोताओं से कहा की, "सज्जनों! कल यहाँ हमारी पुराण कथा समाप्त होनेपर इस व्यासपीठ पर यह नये स्वामी महाराज एक श्लोक बताएंगे।"

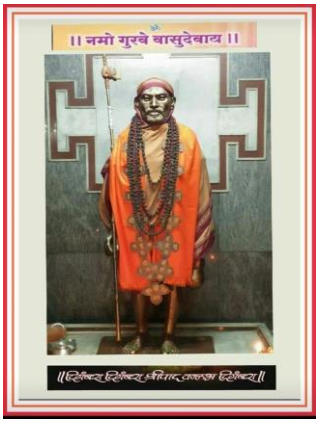
दुसरे दिन श्याम को श्रीराममंदिर में रोज़ से जरा ज्यादा भीड़ हुई थी। आज कुछ नया सुनने मिलेगा यह आशा लिए कई लोग पहले से ही सभामंडप में आ बैठे थे। रोज़ की तरह पुराण कथा समाप्त होने पर पुराण कथन करनेवाले व्यासजी ने श्री स्वामी महाराज को श्लोक कथन करने की प्रार्थना की। श्री स्वामी महाराज की वाणी बड़ी मधुर थी। उनका वक्तृत्व भी प्रभावी था। उन्होंने एक बार सबकी तरफ प्रसन्नता से मुस्कुराकर देखा और श्रीमद् भगवत् गीता का एक श्लोक लेकर उसके आधारपर पुराण कथा कहना शुरू किया। बगैर श्रुतीवचनों का प्रत्यक्ष उल्लेख किये उनका अर्थ कहकर और स्मृती, पुराण, और विविध शास्त्रग्रंथों के अनेक उदहारण देकर कर्म, भक्ती मार्ग की उपासना का महत्त्व और उसका ज्ञान, इन सारी बातों का विस्तृत विवेचन करते हुए उन्होंने पुराण कथन किया।

श्रीस्वामीमहाराज के मुख से इस प्रकार दिव्य पुराण सुनकर वहां जमा जुए सारे लोक विस्मयचकित हुए। श्री स्वामी महाराज की पुराण कथा समाप्त होने पर सर्वप्रथम पहलेवाले व्यासजी प्रसन्न मन से आगे बढे और श्री स्वामी महाराज से कहने लगे की, "हमारा चातुर्मास आज से समाप्त हुआ। अबसे इस व्यासपीठ पर हम पुराणकथा नहीं करेंगे। आपकी मधुर वाणी से अभी जो सुना वह बार बार सुनने की इच्छा है। अब से रोज इस व्यासपीठ पर आप पुराण कथन करे और हम सब का मन तृप्त करे ऐसी आप के चरणों में, मै अपनी तरफ से और यहाँ उपस्थित सरे भाविक श्रोताओं की तरफ से प्रार्थना करता हूँ।" यह कहकर श्री. व्यासजी ने सारे लोगों की तरफ देखा। सब ने झटके में कहा," हाँ हाँ! हम सब की यही बिनती है।" यह कहते हुए सब लोग बहुत ही खुश थे।

।। भक्तवत्सल भक्ताभिमानी राजाधिराज श्रीसदगुरुराज वासुदेवानंद सरस्वती स्वामी महाराज की जय ।।

🙏 अवधूत चिंतन श्री गुरूदेव दत्त 🙏





Videos:

PM Modi prays at Datta Mandir:

https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=video&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwjL9tq8sKHyAhVVD94KHauSA4sQuAJ6BAgHEAY&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.youtube.com%2Fwatch%3Fv%3DZnpDtTrmId0&usg=AOvVaw0SY6aamrkIP4NhXXCvXEUw

Life of Tembe Swamiji:

https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=video&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwjL9tq8sKHyAhVVD94KHauSA4sQuAJ6BAgLEAY&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.youtube.com%2Fwatch%3Fv%3DDRKlAxEF9f0&usg=AOvVaw31FD76IUWzouWMA9CvlQwV

Mangaon Datta Mandir:

https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=video&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwjL9tq8sKHyAhVVD94KHauSA4sQuAJ6BAgKEAY&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.youtube.com%2Fwatch%3Fv%3D-zUeebuWJpk&usg=AOvVaw3FtTrKfEZ-9bZYsk2zOddt

Tembe Swamiji:

https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=video&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwjL9tq8sKHyAhVVD94KHauSA4sQuAJ6BAgDEAY&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.youtube.com%2Fwatch%3Fv%3D0tl8eXpHXZE&usg=AOvVaw3CDNNnbDaZiZymnpftLzLd

Pravachan:

https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=video&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwjL9tq8sKHyAhVVD94KHauSA4sQuAJ6BAgCEAY&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.youtube.com%2Fwatch%3Fv%3DOcwzVxbu730&usg=AOvVaw3NffI517kkMEVDyxJJLHoL

Aarti:

https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=video&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwjL9tq8sKHyAhVVD94KHauSA4sQuAJ6BAgJEAk&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.youtube.com%2Fwatch%3Fv%3Deaq8F5b4aU4&usg=AOvVaw21DVpz_pHs25ykr8ivacIK

Shanti stotra:

https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=video&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwjL9tq8sKHyAhVVD94KHauSA4sQuAJ6BAgIEAY&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.youtube.com%2Fwatch%3Fv%3DjxyVbDpVaRU&usg=AOvVaw0cB-CbHc4MrLOsrZJ9P9qq

Saraswati stotra:

https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=video&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwjL9tq8sKHyAhVVD94KHauSA4sQuAJ6BAgEEAY&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.youtube.com%2Fwatch%3Fv%3Dckc4Q3S8Sps&usg=AOvVaw20f4na9zMCPikZvOYPI3q2

Shri Shankarachaya addresses:

https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=video&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwjGkLCgsqHyAhVZxzgGHesED-U4ChC4AnoECAgQCQ&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.youtube.com%2Fwatch%3Fv%3Dd_KwMI4nvrU&usg=AOvVaw1ERq94WZcUh_KS-iNDyf6x

Ghorakshanoddharan stotra:

https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=video&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwjGkLCgsqHyAhVZxzgGHesED-U4ChC4AnoECAUQCQ&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.youtube.com%2Fwatch%3Fv%3D3Gmy6R7faJQ&usg=AOvVaw1WzOZRjQ7annrSLh9aNMYG

Guru Dattatreya AShtakam:

https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=video&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwjGkLCgsqHyAhVZxzgGHesED-U4ChC4AnoECAoQCQ&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.youtube.com%2Fwatch%3Fv%3DFz96V8xl9CI&usg=AOvVaw3i9MqqGJkCSna3cdydk_kF

Mangaon Datta Mandir -- guha:

https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=video&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwjGkLCgsqHyAhVZxzgGHesED-U4ChC4AnoECAkQBg&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.pinterest.com%2Fpin%2F605452743633052319%2F&usg=AOvVaw0o7RDF96Y8mSZFm35MCMwx

Divya smaran:

https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=video&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwjGkLCgsqHyAhVZxzgGHesED-U4ChC4AnoECAcQBg&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.youtube.com%2Fwatch%3Fv%3DO2okQyVUoac&usg=AOvVaw0QXopupB9w8myOwAWyZAKG

Tembe Swamiji:

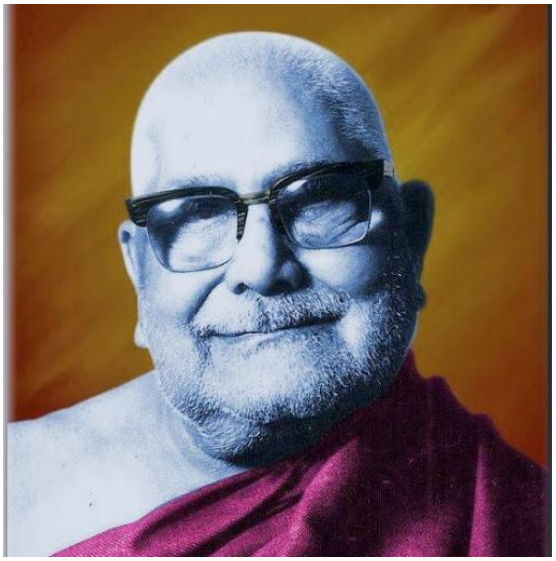
https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=video&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwjGkLCgsqHyAhVZxzgGHesED-U4ChC4AnoECAIQBg&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.youtube.com%2Fwatch%3Fv%3DogbBlEtXVyo&usg=AOvVaw1Z457PVOq2i4nxi0j8RMcr

Chaturmas in Ujjain:

https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=video&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwjGkLCgsqHyAhVZxzgGHesED-U4ChC4AnoECAMQBg&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.youtube.com%2Fwatch%3Fv%3D5ay--Rn-Y7A&usg=AOvVaw2bDVZdofnlt8TYIwYJXdbs

Compiled by : M. Thirumaleshwar

3. Sri Nana Maharaj Taranekar



Ref: Wikipedia

Shri Nana Maharaj Taranekar, (born Martand Shankar Taranekar on 13 August 1896 and died on 16 April 1993) is considered to be a prominent saint within the Datta Sampradaya sect of Hinduism during the 20th Century (in the Gurucharita tradition of Dattatreya), and he is regarded as the 16th incarnation of lord Dattatreya. Shri Nana was the direct disciple of Shri Vasudevanand Saraswati Swami Maharaj (also known as Tembe Swami).[1]

Nana Maharaj Taranekar (Also known as: Chaitanyananda Saraswati).

Early life

Shri Nana Maharaj was born on 13 August 1896 in the village of Tarana (District-Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh). His father was Shri Shankar Shastry and his mother Lakshmi Bai. He had an inclination towards devotion and Namasmaran (chanting of the holy name of God) since his childhood. Nana received a blessing from his Guru Shri Vasudevanand Saraswati Swami Maharaj at age 11.[2] He served as a priest of Datta Mandir Tarana (District-Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh) and after his father's death, he became the Dharmadhikari (Hindu religious leader) for the town of Tarana. Nana conducted many Yajna rituals such as Vishnu Yag, Datta Yag , and Ganesh Yag. He spent his whole life preaching and extolling the importance of Namasmaran.[3]

His works:

Nana Maharaj was well known as great saint in Maharashtra , Madhya Pradesh , and Gujarat. He guided his devotees in the advancement of their spiritual as well as material lives. He was the founder of Akhil Bhartiya Tripadi Parivar, which is seen as his group of followers.

Sayings of Shri Nana Maharaj Taranekar

- Be disciplined, train, and gain control over your six senses.
- To see and feel your Sadguru in everything is Yoga.
- Good things are acquired through seeing, reading, or listening; you should accept and learn from every source you can.
- Where I am remembered, there shall I be.

Prominent places of residence

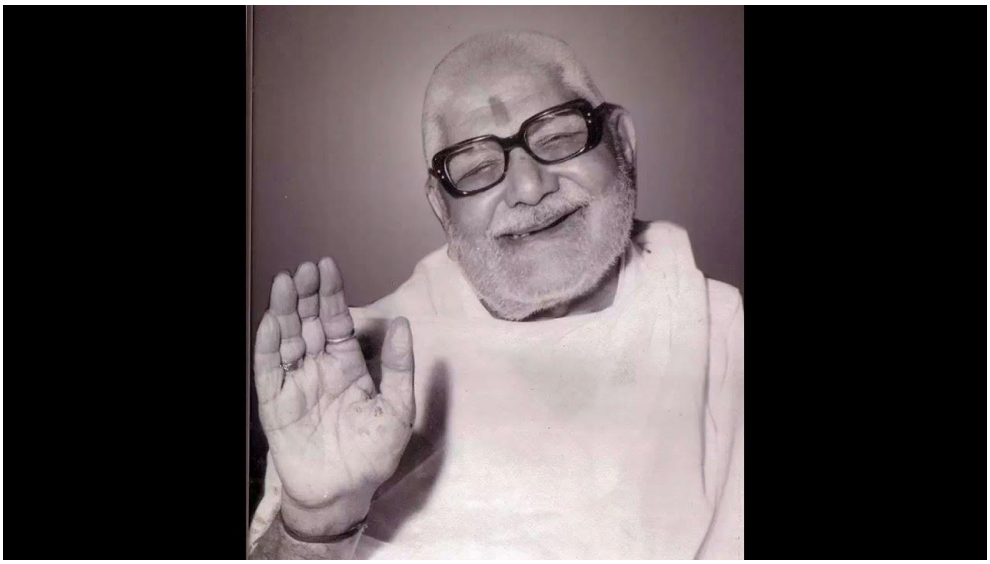
Indore, Madhya Pradesh

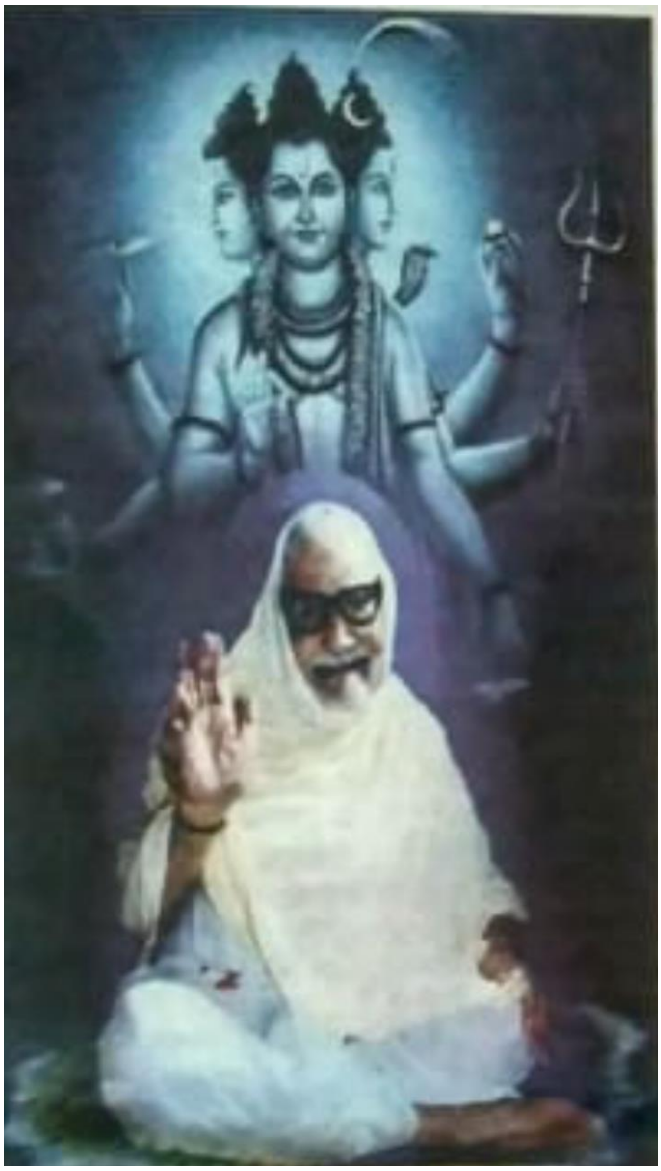
This is the karma bhoomi of Nana Maharaj. Devotees gather every year at Pa.Pu. Nana Maharaj Taranekar Sansthan, Indore, on the occasion of Nana Maharaj Punyatithi (Chaitra Krishna 10), Guru Poornima, Nana Maharaj Jayanti (Nagpanchami, Shravan Shukla 5), and Dattatreya Jayanti.

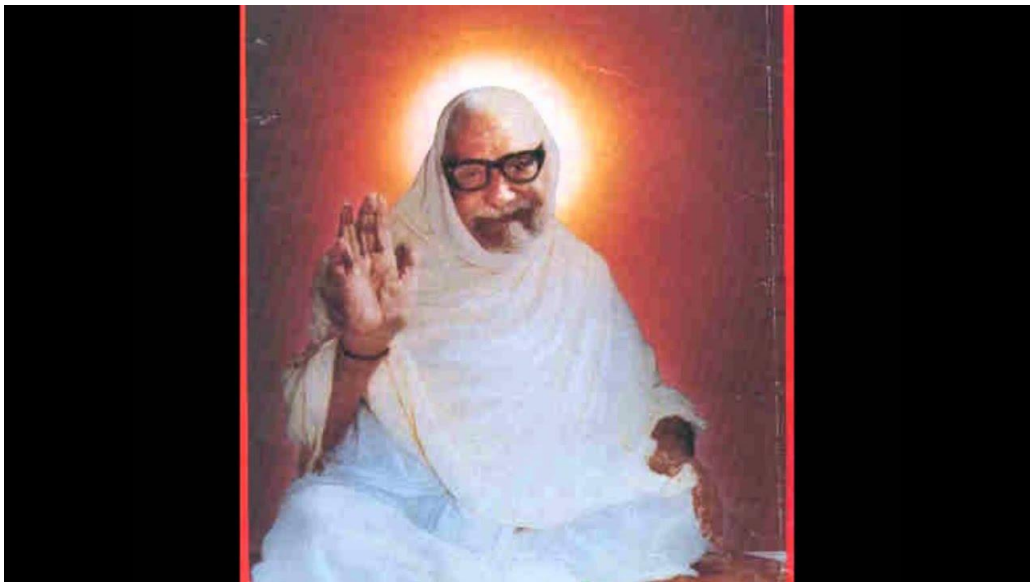
Nagpur, Maharashtra

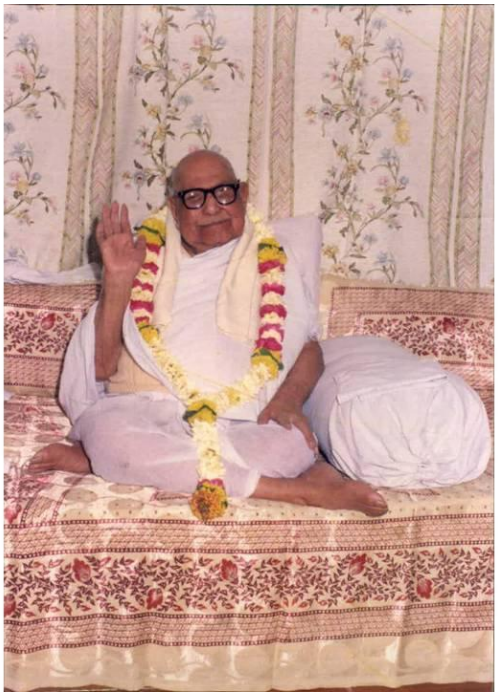
Maharaj died at Chaitanya Peeth, Nagpur on 16 April 1993. This is the Mahanirvan place of Pa.Pu. Satguru Shri Nana Maharaj Taranekar.

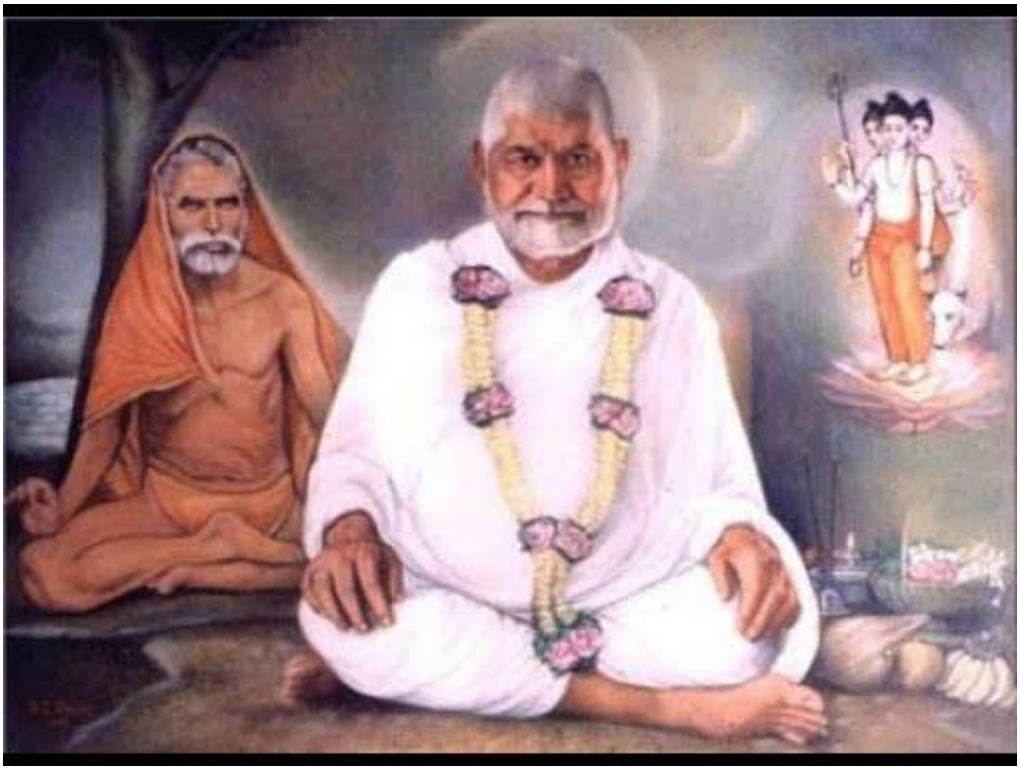
Photos:











Ref: dattamaharaj.com

श्री नानामहाराज तराणेकर (सन १८९६-१९९३)

दत्तावतारी नाना महाराज तराणेकर

दत्तावतारी नाना महाराज तराणेकर

जन्म: मध्यप्रदेशात तराणे गावी वासुदेव भटजी जोशी यांचे कुळात

कार्यकाळ: १८९३-१९९३

विवाह: १९१४

गुरु: प.पू.गुळवणी महाराजांचा प्रभाव. गुरुमंत्र वासुदेवानंद सरस्वती

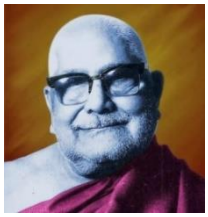
निर्वाण: १९९३

इंदूर, उज्जैन येथे दत्तावतारी नाना महाराज तराणेकर यांचे वास्तव्य असल्यामुळे यांचा शिष्यपरिवार तिकडे मोठा आहे. मध्यप्रदेशातील तराणे या गावी यांचा जन्म झाला. यांचे पूर्वज खानदेशांतील घाटनांदरा या गावी होते. वासुदेव भटजी जोशी (वाघे) या वैदिक ब्राह्मणाच्या कुळात तराणेकरांचा जन्म झाला. वासुदेवानंदसरस्वती यांची कृपा या घराण्यावर होती. वडिलांच्या संगतीत त्यांनी उपासना सुरू केली. गुरुचरित्राचे सप्ताह लहानपणीच केले. दत्ताचे लाडके लेकरू म्हणून लोक यांना ओळखू लागले. या मार्तंडाची दत्तप्रभूंवर मोठी निष्ठा होती.

'हा मार्तंडनामे पुन्हा । श्रीएकनाथांचा अवतार म्हणा । हृदयी रमता दत्तराणा । आवडीने जयाचिया ।' असे त्यांच्याबद्दल म्हटले जाते.

सन १९१४ मध्ये इंदूरचे शंकरराव डाकवाले यांच्या कन्येशी त्यांचा विवाह झाला. परंतु संसार नीटपणे झाला नाही. पत्नीचे निधन झाल्यावर तराणेकर यांनी काशीची यात्रा केली. मथुरा, शेगाव इत्यादी तीर्थयात्रा केल्या. हे बद्रिकेदारला गेले होते. अनेक योगी लोकांची, सत्पुरुषांची यांनी दर्शने घेतली. त्यांच्यावर गुळवणीमहाराजांचा प्रभाव मोठा होता. तराणेकर यांनी अनेक ठिकाणी यज्ञ केले. यांचे वास्तव्य उत्तरार्धात इंदूर येथे होते. यांच्या मार्गदर्शनाखाली त्रिपदी परिवाराची निर्मिती झाली. त्रिपदी म्हणजे वैदिक प्रार्थना, मंत्रपाठ आणि जप यांचे विकसित रूप आहे. त्यांच्या परिवाराने या मार्गांची जोपासना केली आहे. प्रासादिकमंत्र, स्तोत्र व प्रार्थना यांना महत्त्व आहे.

श्री नानामहाराज तराणेकर



"भक्ति और भजन मिश्री का कंद है, चक्खे सो याद रक्खे, आता आनंद है" श्री नानामहाराज तराणेकर

प. पू. नाना महाराज तराणेकर यांचे गुरूप्रेम व त्यांची अलौकिक दत्त भक्ती

परम पूज्य नाना महाराजा यांच्या घराण्यात दत्तभक्तीची उत्कटधारा तशी पिढ्यानपिढ्यापासून. असे म्हणतात की सद्गुरू भूमीवर अवतरण्यासाठी ८० पिढयांचे दत्त भक्तीचे पुण्य हवे. हे पुण्य परम सद्गुरुंच्या पुनर्जन्माच्या माध्यमातून प्रगत होत असते.

बालवयातच प. पू. नानांना दत्तसाधनेची इच्छा व ओढ वाटू लागली. घराजवळच श्रीदत्तप्रभूंचे मंदिर असल्यामुळे श्रीदत्तप्रभूंचं श्रीगुरु म्हणून मिळावेत ही तळमळ हृदयामध्ये ठेवून जप जाप व श्रीदत्तप्रभूंचे स्मरण नित्य अविरत होऊ लागले. एवढ्या बालवयातच श्रीदत्तप्रभुंच्या भेटी साठी काहीही करण्याची प.पू नानांच्या साधना परिश्रम पाहून घरामधील वडीलधारी मंडळी आश्चर्यचकित होत असत व प. पू. नानाचे अतीव श्रीदत्तप्रभूंप्रेम सगळ्यांना भारावून टाकत असे.

आता प. पू. नानांना गुरुमंत्र घ्यावासा वाटू लागला. पिताश्रीकडे त्याबाबत विचारणा केली असता "मी तुमचा गुरु नाही. तुमचे गुरु वेगळे असून ते योग्य वेळी दर्शन देतील" असे म्हणून पिताश्रींकडून भक्तीभावाने आशीर्वाद संपादन केला. गुरुमंत्रासाठी दत्तभक्तांसाठी परमपावन असे श्रीगुरुचरित्राचे पारायण करूया असे प. पू. नानांचे मन ओढ घेऊ लागले. नेहमीप्रमाणे सकाळी श्रीगुरुचरित्राचे पारायण करून संध्याकाळी मोजकाच आहार सुरु केला. पारायण संपताक्षणी आता तरी श्रीगुरु गुरुमंत्रासाठी दर्शन देतील असे मनीच वाटत राहिले. परंतु श्रीगुरूंचे दर्शन अजून झाले कसे नाही, म्हणून पुनच; दुसऱ्या दिवसापासून श्रीगुरुचरित्राचे पारायण करण्यास प्रारंभ केली. यावेळी पण श्रीगुरूंचे दर्शन झाले नाही. प. पू. नानांची भक्ती अलौकिक त्यामुळे हिरमोड न होऊ देता परत तिसरे पारायण करण्यास सुरुवात केली. यावेळी त्यांनी आपला आहार फक्त दुग्धपानावर मर्यादित ठेवला. अजून श्रीगुरुभेटीची वेळ येत नव्हती. पुढे त्यांनी पाचवे व सहावे पारायण केवळ एकवेळ दुग्ध पान करून केले. तरी पण गुरुमंत्राची वेळ आली नाही. प.पू नानांनी आता मनाचा हिय्या केला कि काहीही अन्न व पेय भक्षण न करता पारायण करायचे. सलग सात दिवस पोटात अन्नग्रहण नसल्याने थोडेसे क्षीणत्व आले पण श्रीगुरुभक्तीपुढे ते सारे गौण ठरले. आज श्रीगुरुचरित्राच्या सातव्या परायणाचा शेवटचा दिवस. शेवटचा अध्याय वाचून झाला. प. पू. नाना "आता तरी श्रीगुरु या" अशी आर्त गुरुविनवणी करू लागले. आणि श्रीगुरु परमहंस परिव्राजकाचार्य श्रीमदवासुदेवानंद सरस्वती स्वामी महाराज वायूवेगाने प. पू. नानांच्या उत्कट भक्तीपुढे दर्शनांकित झाले. प.पू नानांची अवस्था त्याक्षणी काय सांगावी? प. पू. नानांच्या डोळ्यात आनंदाश्रू बरसत होते व त्याही भेटीत प.पू नानां श्रीगुरूंना म्हणाले "क्षमस्व गुरुदेव!! आपणास माझ्यामुळे इथंपर्यंत यायचा त्रास झाला". त्यावर श्रीगुरूं उदगारिलें "बाळा किती कष्ट घेतोस". श्रीगुरुंची चरणभेट झाल्यावर प. पू. नानांनी दत्तभक्तीचा प्रसार करावा असा आशीर्वाद श्रीगुरूंनी दिला. श्रीगुरुनी पुढे होऊन प. पू. नानांच्या कानात गुरुमंत्र अनुग्रहित केला. त्या क्षणाला प.पू नानांना समाधीचा अनुभव लाभला. श्रीगुरु साक्षात श्रीदत्तप्रभूंचं. श्रीगुरूंना पण आनंद झाला असेल, अशी श्रीदत्तप्रभूंची भक्ती निग्रहपूर्वक करणारा भक्त प. पू. नानांच्या स्वरूपात शिष्य म्हणून लाभला. परमपूज्य नाना महाराजाचे स्मरण करताना प. पू. नाना महाराजांची भक्ती श्रीगुरु परमहंस परिव्राजकाचार्य श्रीमदवासुदेवानंद सरस्वती स्वामी महाराजांच्या भेटीसाठी किती ओतप्रेत हृदयामध्ये भरलेली होती हे दिसते.

दत्तावतारी नाना महाराज तराणेकर

प. पू. नानां महाराजानी दत्तभक्तीचा प्रसार करताना धार्मिक स्थळांना भेटी देऊन दिव्य अनुभव घेतले.

सिद्धीही प्राप्त झाल्या त्या त्यांनी दीनदुबळ्या भक्तासाठी आचरणात आणल्या. प. पू. नानांमहाराजाच्या दिव्य अनुभवाचे अवलोकन करताना रोमांच उभे राहतात. प. पू. नानांमहाराजानी हिमालयात सूक्ष्म रूपाने भ्रमण करून महाभारत काळामधील श्रीहरीच्या साक्षीने श्रीगीतेचे अनुग्रहण संपादित करणारे दिव्य योगीमहात्मा, यांच्याकडून श्रीगीतेचे ज्ञान संस्कारित केले. नर्मदापरिक्रमा करताना कष्टमय प्रवासाने व अन्ननिग्रह असल्याने प. पू. नानांमहाराजाना थोडेसे थकल्यासारखे वाटले व वृक्षाखाली विश्रांती करत असताना नर्मदामैयाने सुवर्णअलंकारीत स्त्रीचे रूप घेउंन प. पू. नानांना दुग्धघटिका अर्पण केली. एके ठिकाणी राम मंदिरात दर्शन केल्यावर तेथील अर्चकाने प. पू. नानांना आग्रहाची विनंती केली केली की रात्री येथेच मुक्काम करावा. त्या रात्री प. पू. नानांमहाराजानी जे अनुभवले ते अद्‌भुत होते. राम लक्ष्मण यांच्या मूर्तीतून दोन तेजस्वी दिव्यमूर्ती बाहेर आल्या व दोघे ब्रज भाषेत संवाद करत खेळ खेळू लागले. प. पू. नानांमहाराजाना गिरनारी श्रीअवधूत दर्शन, नाथ दर्शन, मथुरेत श्रीकृष्ण दर्शन व अनेक देवतांचे दिव्य दर्शन होउंन श्रीगुरुंची प्रीती अनुभवली. शेवटी श्रीगुरुभक्तीसाठी मननिग्रह हेच प्रमुख साधन आहे व अध्यात्मिक वाटचालीत श्रीगुरुंची करुणात्रिपदी व श्रीगुरूंचा जप हेच नित्य आचरणात असले पाहिजे, तीच मुख्य साधना पद्धती आहेत हा प. पू. नानांमहाराजाचा आग्रह आहे! स्थूलदेह जरी नसला तरी सूक्ष्म देहामध्ये आज प. पू. नानांमहाराज भक्तासाठीं कार्यरत आहेत, दत्तभक्तांना साधनेसाठी आपले मार्गदर्शन देण्यासाठी अधीर आहेत, या कलियुगात श्रीगुरूंमुळेच दत्तभक्तच तारून जाणार आहेत.

शेवटी एवढेच श्रीदत्तमहाराजांची आवडीची ओळ गुणगुणावीशी वाटते, "भजा भजा हो श्रीगुरूंसी".

मध्यप्रदेशातील 'इंदौर'चे महान योगी सद्‌गुरू श्री नानामहाराज तराणेकर यांच्या साधकावस्थेतील ही कथा;

श्री नाना महाराजांनी वयाच्या अवघ्या १३ व्या वर्षी श्रीगुरुचरित्राची कठोर पारायणसाधना करून 'परमहंस परिव्राजकाचार्य श्रीमद् वासुदेवानंद सरस्वती टेंब्ये स्वामीं'कडून गुरूमंत्राची दिक्षा मिळवली. त्यानंतर अखंड गुरूमंत्राच्या जपाने ते तेजःपुंज बनले. श्री टेंब्ये स्वामींकडून नर्मदा परिक्रमेची आज्ञा घेऊन त्यांनी परिक्रमाही पूर्ण केली. या परिक्रमेत त्यांना देवदेवतांची अनेक दिव्य दर्शने घडली. त्यानंतर त्यांनी भारतभर तीर्थक्षेत्र दर्शनासाठी भ्रमण आरंभले. बद्रीनाथ, केदारनाथ येथे श्री शिवदर्शन घेतल्यावर त्यांनी नगराज हिमालयात जाण्याचे ठरवले. हिमालयाची यात्रा करताना देखील त्यांना अनेक दिव्य अनुभव लाभले. त्यातीलच हा एक अनुभव;

नानामहाराज हिमालयात भ्रमंती करत असताना एके दिवशी एका ठिकाणी त्यांना एक गुहा दिसली. गुहेत थोडा विश्राम करावा या हेतुने ते गुहेजवळ गेले. परंतू जवळ जाताच गुहेच्या मुखाशी त्यांना दोन वाघ दिसले.

वाघ नानामहाराजांना पहाताच गुरगुरू लागले. परंतू त्याच गुहेत आत मध्ये एक सात - आठ फुट उंच, गोरेपान, तेजस्वी योगी समाधी लावून बसले होते. या योग्याने त्या दोन्ही वाघांना, नानामहाराजांना आतमध्ये येऊ देण्याची आज्ञा केली. तसे ते वाघ एकदम शांत झाले. योग्याने नानामहाराजांना जवळ बोलावले. महाराज आत गेले. योगी व महाराज यांच्यात बरेच बोलणे झाले. योग्याने महाराजांना योगसाधनेतील अनेक गोष्टी सांगितल्या. योगाचे अनेक प्रकारही शिकवले. त्याचबरोबर, आपण महाभारत काळापासून समाधी लावून बसल्याचे व साक्षात भगवान श्रीकृष्णाने आपल्याला दिक्षा देऊन योगसाधनेचा आदेश दिल्याचे सांगितले. नंतर योग्याने महाराजांना पुढील प्रवासाबद्दल विचारले. महाराजांनी आपल्याला गंगातटी गंगा नदीचे दर्शन घ्यायला जायचे असल्याबद्दल सांगितले. तेव्हा योग्याने त्यांना आपले (म्हणजे त्या योग्याचे) पाय पकडून डोळे घट्ट मिटून घेण्यास सांगितले. "मी सांगितल्याशिवाय डोळे उघडू नको अन्यथा कोठेतरी मधेच पर्वतांमध्ये पडशील" असे सांगितले. त्याप्रमाणे श्री नाना महाराजांनी त्या योग्याचे पाय पकडले व डोळे घट्ट मिटून घेतले. काही क्षणांनी योग्याने डोळे उघडण्यास सांगितले, त्याप्रमाणे महाराजांनी डोळे उघडताच ते गंगा नदीच्या घाटावर उभे होते. योगी त्यांना तिथे सोडून केव्हाच अदृष्य झाले होते.

आजही नगराज हिमालयात असे अनेक योगी महात्मे हजारो वर्षांपासून समाधी अवस्थेत आहेत. ते

आपल्याला दिसत नाहीत किंवा त्यांचे अस्तित्व प्रयोगशाळेत सिद्ध करता येत नाही म्हणून ते नाहीतच असे म्हणणे कितपत योग्य? राग, प्रेम, अहंकार या भावनादेखील प्रयोगशाळेत सिद्ध केल्या जाऊ शकत नाहीत म्हणून त्यांचे अस्तित्व आपण नाकारतो का? या गोष्टीचा प्रत्येकाने अंतर्मुख होऊन विचार करावा.

प. पू. नाना महाराज सांगतात, भक्ती कशी करावी?

तुमची भक्ती ही ज्ञान यक्त असावी. ज्ञानाने अनुभव व माहिती यातील फरक समजतो.भक्ती आपण कोणाची व का करतो हे समजून घ्यावे. स्तुती करतांना त्यात असणारे शब्द व वाक्य याचा अर्थ समजून, जाणून भक्ती करावी. फक्त ज्ञानयुक्त भक्तीने शिष्य गुरूंची योग्यता समजू शकतो.

मनुष्य देवाची भक्ति करतो पण देवांवर पूर्णपणे विश्वास ठेवत नाही. भक्ति मनापासून करतो पण देवा माझी सर्व इच्छा पूर्ण कर ही मागणी देवाजवळ करतो. काही वेळेला देवाने त्यांची इच्छा पूर्ण केलि नाही तर देवाचे

करुणे सोडून देतो. त्याच्याकडे ढुंकूनहि पाहतहि नाही. अशी मनुष्याची मानसिकता आहे. देवाची भक्ति म्हणजे आपल्यातील वाइट गुणांचा त्याग होवून मनुष्याने चांगले कर्म करून जीवनाचा पुरेपूर आनंद घेण्यासाठी देवाची भक्ति करायची असते. म्हणजे देवाची भक्ति करीत असतांना मनुष्याच्या वासना निघुन गेल्या पाहिजेत. कारण मनुष्याचे दुःखाचे मूळ कारण म्हणजे वासना आहेत. मनाचे सतत लाड पूरविणे व् त्यासाठी कोणाचाहि घात करायला मागे पुढे न पाहणे. त्या वासनांचा त्याग होण्यासाठी भक्ति करायची असते. पण भक्ति करून मनुष्य काही वेळेला देवांवर विश्वास ठेवत नाही. त्याचा त्याच्यावरच विश्ववास नसतो. मग देवांवर विश्वास का ठेवेल. प्रथम देवाजवळ काहीही मागु नये. कारण तुम्ही जे काही मागाल ते देव पूर्ण करतो. त्यामुळे तुमच्या भक्तिचि पुण्याई कमी होते. तर भक्ति ही निष्काम भावनेचि पाहिजे. आपन जेव्हा बाजारात जातो तेव्हा भाजी घेतो व् पैसे देतो. त्यातच आपला व्यवहार पूर्ण होतो मग आपल्याजवळ त्या माणसाचे काहीही घेणे उरत नाही. त्याप्रमाणे मनुष्याने भक्ति करीत असतांना देवा जवळ काही मागितले की देव त्याला सर्व देतो पण स्वता देव त्याच्या जवळ राहत नाही. तर देवाला मिळविण्यासाठी त्याच्या कडून काहीही मागु नका. प्रथम त्याच्यावर विश्वास ठेवा की तू मला संकटात मदत करणार. म्हणजेच प्रत्येक संकटात मला ध्यैर्य देणार. मला संकट जिंकायला मदत करणार. म्हणजे मला जिद्द आत्मविश्ववास देणार. ह्यावर विश्वास ठेवावा. देव स्वता तुम्हाला कधीही भेटनार नाही पण तुम्हाला जगण्यासाठी बल, कौशल्य, आत्मविश्वास, जिंकन्याची जिद्द मात्र देइल. म्हणून त्याच्यावर विश्वास ठेवा. तुमचे कर्म त्याला अर्पण करा. त्याच्या जवळ काहीही न मागता देवा तुझे नाम सतत माझ्या मुखात राहु दे हे मागा. कारण जेव्हा आपण देवा तुझे नाम मुखात राहु दे अस मागतो तेव्हा आपण देवाच्या ह्रदयाला मागतो त्याचे अस्तित्व मागतो. मग का नाही आपल्या भक्तिला भूलून तो आपल्याला मदत करणार. त्यासाठी निष्काम भावनेचि भक्ति करा. त्याला प्रेम द्या मग पहा तुम्ही त्याला सोडले तरी तो तुम्हाला सोडणार नाही व् मनात एकच भावना ठेवा की तुझे अस्तित्व आहे व् मला तू प्रत्येक संकटांना मदत करणारच अशी भावना ठेवा. मनुष्याने नुसती भक्ति केलि व् काहीही काम केले नाही व् मनात एकच आशा ठेवली की देव सर्व करेल माझे व् प्रयत्न केले नाही तर त्या वेळेस देव मदतीला येणार नाही. तर देवाचे नामाचि भक्ति करा व् कष्ट करा. स्वतावर विश्वास व् देवांवर विश्वास ठेवा. देव नक्कीच तुम्हाला कोणत्याही रुपात भेटेल व् आपल्या प्रारब्धयाचे भोग तो कमी करेल. जीवनात आनंद आंनद देइल पण त्यासाठी फक्त विश्वास हां तिहेरि शब्द मनात पाहिजे. कारण विश्वास ह्या शब्दात त्याच्या विषयि प्रेम व त्याचे अस्तित्व आहे.

परम पुज्य सदगुरु श्री नाना महाराज तराणेकर यांचे जन्म स्थान गुरू मंदीर श्री क्षेत्र तराणा जिल्हा उज्जैन म.प्र.

नाना महाराजांच्या तीर्थयात्रा

साधनेच्या काळातील प्रत्येक यात्रा श्रीनानांनी(प.पू.श्री नानामहाराज तरानेकर) सद्गुरू-आज्ञेनुसारच केल्या. नाना एकटेच तीर्थयात्रांना निघत. प्रत्येक यात्रेत गुरूमंत्राचा अखंड जप हीच खरी नानांची सोबत असायची. प. पू. नानांनी सद्गुरूला आळवित प्रत्येक तीर्थस्थानात तेथील तीर्थराजाचे दर्शनसुख प्राप्त करून घेतले. तीर्थयात्रेत सद्गुरूंनी नानांना रम्य, अद्भुत असे अनुभव देऊन सुखविले. नाना सद्गुरूंचा आशीर्वाद घेऊन गिरनार येथील श्रीदत्तस्थानाचे दर्शन घ्यायला गेले.

गिरनार हे गुजरात प्रांतातील, जुनागढ संस्थानातील, उंच पर्वतावरील दत्ताचे प्रसिद्ध असे ठिकाण आहे. पर्वताच्या माथ्यावर श्रीदत्तांचे स्थान आहे. नानांनी उंच पर्वत चढून श्रीगुरुदत्तांचे दर्शन घेतले. परंतु गिरनार

पर्वताशेजारीच एक दुर्गम असे स्थळ होते. त्या दुर्गम स्थळाचे रहस्य असे होते की प्रत्यक्ष नवनाथांची सगळी साधना त्या स्थळी झाली होती. असे ते अद्‌भुत ठिकाण होते. नानांना ते बघायची इच्छा होती.

नवनाथांचे साधनास्थान हे स्थळही गिरनार पर्वताप्रमाणे, उंच पर्वताचे असेच ठिकाण होते. नानांनी पायथ्याजवळ वस्तीला राहत असलेल्या व्यक्तींना 'तेथे जाण्याचा मार्ग कोणता आहे व कसे जावयाचे' याबद्दल विचारणा केली. परंतु सगळयांनी नानांना सांगितले की, 'आम्ही ऐकले आहे की नवनाथांची साधना याच स्थळी घडली आहे. कोणाला मात्र जाताना आम्ही पाहिले नाही. पर्वताच्या माथ्यावर जायला विशिष्ट असा मार्ग नाही. जाण्याची वाट अतिशय बिकट आहे. निर्मनुष्य भाग आहे. शिवाय आत जातांना जंगली प्राण्यांची भीती आहे. कोणी उच्च साधकच आजपर्यंत गेले आहेत असे ऐकीवात आहे. नानांनी एकच ध्यास घेतला. 'जिथे नवनाथांची साधना घडली', असे हे पवित्र ठिकाण बघायचे. मनोमन सद्‌गुरूंना नमस्कार करून, नाना सद्‌गुरू मंत्राचा जप करीत, ते नवनाथांचे ठिकाण बघण्यासाठी, त्या उंच पर्वताचा कडा चढायला लागले. नाना कितीतरी वेळ तो पर्वताचा उंच कडा चढत होते. ऊन कडक तापले होते, दुपारची वेळ होती. अर्धा पर्वत नाना चढून आले होते. परंतु त्या पुढील मार्ग नानांना सापडत नव्हता. अजून माथ्यापर्यंत जाण्यास बराच अवकाश होता. बरेच अंतर चालून झाल्यामुळे श्रीनाना थकून गेले होते. योग्य मार्ग सापडत नसल्यामुळे नाना निराश झाले. अशा अवस्थेत नाना एका दरडीवर बसले. दर्शनाविना माघारी परतण्याची नानांची इच्छा नव्हती. कोणी मनुष्यमात्र दिसेल म्हणून नाना चौफेर बघू लागले. नानांना त्या भयाण एकांत ठिकाणी कोणीही चिटपाखरूसुद्धा दिसत नव्हते. नानांनी एकच निश्चय केला - 'संपूर्ण दिवस उलटला तरी चालेल, परंतु दर्शन घेतल्याविना येथून माघारी परतायचे नाही'. नानांनी सद्‌गुरूंचे स्मरण केले व विनविले, 'हे सद्‌गुरुराया, पर्वत चढण्यासाठी बळ दयावे'. प. पू. नाना अशी सद्‌गुरूंजवळ विनवणी करत असताना, एक शुभ्र वस्त्र परिधान केलेली एक व्यक्ती नानांजवळ आली. त्या व्यक्तीने अंगात पांढरी बंडी घातली होती व कमरेला पांढरी लुंगी होती. हातात एक छडी होती. ती घेऊन, नानांकडे रागाने शिव्या देत आली आणि नानांना म्हणू लागली, 'पायात कडा चढण्याचे बळ नसतांना कशाला येथवर आला ?' असे म्हणून नानांना छडीने मारू लागली. नानांना ते नवनाथांचे साधनास्थान पहायचेच होते. त्यामुळे नाना शांतपणे मार व शिव्या सहन करीत होते व विनवित होते, 'मला नवनाथांचे साधनास्थान बघण्यासाठी मार्ग दाखवावा. दर्शनाशिवाय मी माघारी परतणार नाही.' काही वेळाने त्या व्यक्तीचा रागाचा भर ओसरला. त्या व्यक्तीने नानांना त्यांचे पायांना धरायला सांगितले. नानांनी तत्परतेने त्या व्यक्तीच्या पावलांना धरले. नानांनी मनोमन ओळखले, 'सद्‌गुरूकृपेने प्रत्यक्ष अवधूतच साहाय्याला आले आहेत'. नानांना क्षणात अवधूतांनी त्या पर्वताच्या माथ्यावरती मच्छिंद्रनाथांच्या धुनीजवळ आणून सोडले व अवधूतमूर्ती गुप्त झाली. प. पू. नाना अतीव आनंदाने ती मच्छिंद्रनाथांची धुनी डोळ्यांत साठवत होते. ती मच्छिंद्रनाथांची धुनी प्रज्वलित होती. नानांनी धुनीजवळ जावून त्यातील विभूती आपल्या मस्तकाला लावली. प. पू. नानांना त्या ठिकाणी, जवळच नवनाथांची पवित्र अशी आसने मांडलेली दिसली . ती जणूकाही हे नवनाथांचे साधनास्थान असल्याची साक्ष देत होते. सद्‌गुरूकृपेची ज्याच्या जीवनात पहाट होते, त्याला सदगुरू कसे अंतर्बाह्य सांभाळतात हेच या प्रसंगात दिसून येते. परिपक्व साधना असेल तर शिष्याला सद्‌गुरूंच्या साहाय्यासाठी याचना करावी लागत नाही. सद्‌गुरूच शिष्यासाठी धावून येतात. याचे मूर्तिमंत उदाहरण म्हणजे नानामहाराज. प. पू. नाना उच्च साधक होते. त्यामुळेच अवधूतांच्या कृपेने ते नवनाथांचे साधनास्थान पाहू शकले. प. पू. नाना तृप्त मनाने ती मच्छिंद्रनाथांची धुनी नयनांत साठवून, त्या पर्वताचा कडा उतरत होते.

याच यात्रेत नानांना अश्वत्थाम्याने दर्शन दिले. नाना पर्वताचा कडा उतरून येत होते. त्यावेळी नानांना उंच व धिप्पाड अशा शरीरयष्टीची एक व्यक्ती दिसली. ती नानांजवळ आली व नानांना विनंती करू लागली, 'तेल अथवा लोणी असेल तर द्यावे पांथस्थाला'. नानांजवळ लोणी व साखर होती. ती त्यांनी त्या व्यक्तीला दिली. तीच व्यक्ती नानांना 'अश्वत्थामा' असे नांव सांगून क्षणात गुप्त झाली. नाना आश्चर्याने पाहतच राहिले. कलियुगात अश्वत्थामा अजूनही शापित जीवन जगत असतो. निर्जन क्षेत्रांमध्ये त्याचा संचार असतो. अधिकारी व्यक्तींना दर्शन देतो. म्हणूनच अश्वत्थाम्याने नानांसारख्या अधिकारी व्यक्तीला दर्शन दिले. नानाही त्या अद्‌भुत अशा अनुभवाने धन्य पावले.

नाना याच यात्रेत डोंगर उतरून येत होते, तेव्हा पुन्हा एकदा अवधूतांनी नानांना दर्शन दिले व पायथ्याशी आणून सोडले. याच यात्रेच्या मार्गावर अनसूयामातेचा आश्रम लागतो. पूर्वी नानांनी नर्मदा परिक्रमा करतांना सिन्नोर येथे अनसूयेच्या मंदिरात तीन दिवस गुरूचरित्राचे पारायण करून तिच्या आवडीचे अन्न खिचडीचा नैवेद्य दाखवून प्रसन्न केले. नानांनी अनसूयेच्या आश्रमात जायचे ठरविले. प. पू. नाना अनसूयेच्या आश्रमात जात असतांना वाटेत नानांना एक सौभाग्यशालिनी स्त्री दिसली व म्हणाली, 'आश्रमात मुक्कामासाठी न यावे, परंतु दर्शनासाठी यावे. मी मार्ग दाखविते'. नानाही त्या स्त्रीच्या मागोमाग जाऊ लागले. आश्रमात गेल्यावर तीच स्त्री नानांसमोर प्रत्यक्ष अनसूयेच्या रूपात प्रगट झाली . नानांची दत्तभक्ती तर अतुलनीय आहे, त्याच दत्तांची माऊली, अत्रिमुनींची ती दिव्य सती, जिने आपल्या तपाने संपूर्ण चराचराला वाचवले. त्याच अनसूयामातेने नानांना जागृत स्वरूपात दर्शन दिले. नानांनीही मोठ्या उचंबळलेल्या अंतःकरणाने त्या अनसूयेच्या दिव्य पावलांना नमस्कार केला. नानांना अनसूयेने आशीर्वाद दिला, 'तुझी उपासना पूर्ण होवो. तुझा जयजयकार होवो बाळा. जावे आता पुढील कार्या.' असा अनसूयेचा आशीर्वाद साठवित नाना मुक्कामाच्या मार्गाला निघाले.

नानांच्या गिरनार यात्रेतील वैशिष्ट्य असे, नानांना सद्‌गुरू-कृपेने नवनाथांचे साधनास्थान बघण्यासाठी प्रत्यक्ष अवधूतांनी सहाय्य केले. तसेच पुढील परतीच्या मार्गावर जणू काही अश्वत्थामा पण नानांसारख्या अवतारी पुरूषाकडून लोणी आणि खडीसाखर घ्यायच्या शोधात होता व नानांकडे आला असे वाटते. दत्तगुरू नानांचे परम व लाडके दैवत, त्याच दत्तांची माऊली प्रत्यक्ष अनसूयामाता नानांसमोर प्रकट झाली आणि नानांना तिने आर्शिर्वाद दिला. नानांच्या या गिरनार यात्रेत तीन दिव्य अनुभवांचा संगम झालेला दिसतो.

प. पु. नाना महाराज एक भक्ताचे लेखणीतून

भक्तवत्सल चैतन्यानंद सरस्वती नाना महाराज तराणेकर हे मूळचे मध्य प्रदेशातील श्रीक्षेत्र तराणा येथील व नंतरच्या काळात ते इन्दौर येथे रहायला गेले. दत्तात्रय परंपरेतील (तृतीय अवतार) प. पू. वासुदेवानंद सरस्वती (टेंबे) स्वामी महाराज यांचा अनुग्रह वयाच्या बाराव्या वर्षी प्राप्त झालेले शिष्योत्तम स्वरूपातील परम सद्‌गुरू नाना महाराज हेदेखील दत्तस्वरूप समजून अवतार परंपरेतील दत्तावतार मानले जातात. पाच सर्वोत्तम शिष्यांपैकी एक असलेले व ९७ वर्षांचे आयुष्य लाभलेले प. पू. नाना महाराज यांचे संपूर्ण जीवन चैतन्याने भारलेले, आपल्या भक्ताला यथार्थ मार्गदर्शन करणारे, अंतिमत: जीवन साफल्याचे फळ देणारे असून ते भक्तवत्सल परमहंस आहेत.

पूर्वजांना इन्दौरच्या होळकर संस्थानाकडून घर, शेतजमीन व धर्माधिकारी पद मिळाले. पूर्वजांपासून त्यांचे येथे असलेल्या विठ्ठलाच्या मंदिरात प. पू. वासुदेवानंद सरस्वती टेंबे स्वामी महाराज यांनी दत्त मूर्तीची प्राणप्रतिष्ठा केली होती. श्रीदत्त भक्तीचा सात्विक वेळ लावून श्रीक्षेत्र उज्जैनला ते गेले. तेथे त्यांनी चार्तुमास केला. प. पू. नानांचे वडील शंकरशास्त्री यांनी स्वामींचा अनुग्रह उज्जैन येथे घेतला. बालवयातील नाव मार्तंड पण कौतुकाने 'नाना' म्हणत. तेच नाव सार्थ झाले. प.पू. नाना ५-६ वर्षांचे असताना स्वामींचा चार्तुमास तराणा येथे झाला. हक्काने स्वामींच्या मांडीवर जाऊन बसणाऱ्या बाळ मार्तंडला स्वामी स्वहस्ताने बेदाणा, मनुकांचा प्रसाद भरवीत. पुढे शालेय शिक्षण सुरू असताना मुख्य गुरुजींनीच खोटे बोलण्यास केलेल्या आग्रहाची चीड येऊन त्यांनी शाळा कायमची सोडली. घरच्या वेदशाळेत वेदाभ्यास वडिलांच्या मार्गदर्शनाखाली, मौजीबंधनानंतर व गायत्री उपासनेनंतर पुढील वेदाभ्यास इन्दौर येथे नरहरशास्त्री यांच्या येथे झाला. प्रखर बुद्धीच्या जोरावर प्रारंभापासून वेदविद्येत ते पारंगत झाले.

तपोबलाने आर्तभक्तीमुळे प. पू. वासुदेवानंद टेंबे स्वामी महाराज ब्रह्मावर्ताहून चार्तुमासात व्यग्र असतानाही वायुवेगाने येऊन बाळ मार्तंडला अनुग्रह दिला. 'तू दत्ताचे लाडके लेकरू, समाधीत न रमता, दत्तभक्तांना सुलभ सोपा मार्ग दाखवून जनजागृतीचे मोठे काम तुला करावयाचे आहे, असे सांगून अंतर्धान पावले. त्यापूर्वी आपली छाटी पांघरून व चैतन्यमयी मंत्राक्षरे नानांच्या कानात सांगितली. तो गुरुमंत्राचा दिवस होता मंगळवार त्रिपुरारी पौर्णिमा (कार्तिक शु. पौर्णिमा), दि. २२-११-१९०४

परमपूज्य नानामहाराजांनी त्यांच्या तरुणपणात अनेक तीर्थयात्रा केल्या. तसेच नर्मदा परिक्रमा, चारधाम, गिरनार यात्रा, हिमालयातील अनेक ठिकाणी जिथे ऋषीमुनी वास्तव्य करतात त्या ठिकाणी त्यांनी अवघड यात्रा केल्या. जेथे त्यांना महाभारतातील ऋषीमुनींचे दर्शन झाले. त्यांचे आवडते स्थान श्री क्षेत्र गाणगापूर. येथील संगमाच्या समोरच १९८३-८४ साली स्वत:च्या देखरेखीखाली मोठी धर्मशाळा बांधली. त्या काळात भक्तांना संगमावर पारायण व इतर साधना करण्यासाठी शांत असे ठिकाण नव्हते. हे पाहून परमपूज्य नाना महाराजांनी भक्तांसाठी 'साधना भवन' ही वास्तू निर्माण केली. सन १९८४ साली प. पू. नारायण महाराज यांचे यतीपूजन झाले. प. पू. नारायण महाराजांनी त्यांच्या जीवनात महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश, गुजरात, राजस्थान या राज्यांतील विविध ठिकाणी ३२ मोठे यज्ञ केले. त्यादृष्टीने ते महान योगीच होते. यज्ञ यागातील त्यांचे

मार्गदर्शन व सिद्धता पाहून विद्वान पंडितही नतमस्तक होत होते. यज्ञांमध्ये काही ठिकाणी पशूंना बळी दिला जात असे. ही प्रथा महाराजांनी बंद केली.

ज्योतिषशास्तत्रात ते पारंगत होतेच. तसेच संगीत शास्त्रातही त्यांचे मार्गदर्शन मोठे कलाकार घेत असत. पं. कुमार गंधर्व, प. प्रभाकर कारेकर, पं. सी. आर. व्यास तसेच पं. अजित कडकडे, सौ. आशाताई खाडिलकर अशी दिग्गज मंडळी नानांपुढे आपली कला सादर करीत असत. त्यांना नेहमी वाटे की बालमनावर बालवयातच चांगले संस्कार झाले पाहिजेत व आर्थिक स्थिती चांगली नसलेल्या अनेक मुलांच्या मुंजी त्यांनी स्वत: लावल्या. नाना महाराजांचे खास वैशिष्टय़ म्हणजे सात्विक, राजस व तामस याचा संबंध त्यांनी अन्न, यज्ञ व दान याच्याशी जोडला. प.पू. वासुदेवानंद सरस्वती लिखित करुणात्रिपदी या भक्तीप्रद प्रार्थनेचा सर्व हिंदुस्थानभर प्रसार केला. सामूहिक त्रिपदी प्रार्थनेचे ते जनक समजले जातात. शिवसेनाप्रमुख बाळासाहेब ठाकरे यांनीही नानांची कीर्ती ऐकून त्यांची भेट घेऊन त्यांचे मार्गदर्शन घेतले होते.

मुंबई नगरीवर त्यांचे अपार प्रेम होते. त्यामुळे त्यांचा मुक्काम मुंबईत नेहमीच जास्त दिवस विविध भक्तांकडे असे. प. पू. नाना महाराजांनी मुंबईत दत्त महाराज कविश्वर यांजकडून भगवत सप्ताह करवून घेतला. त्यांचे इतरही लहानमोठे शास्त्रीय संगीताचे कार्यक्रम त्यांनी घडवून आणले. नाना महाराजांच्या पुढच्या पिढीतील कुटुंबीयांनी आपले सर्व आयुष्य ज्याप्रमाणे नानांनी खर्च केले त्याचप्रमाणे त्यांच्या सूनबाई वहिनीसाहेब त्यांचे चिरंजीव डॉ. प. पू. बाबासाहेब तराणेकर हे त्यांचे कार्य करीत आहेत. सर्व हिंदुस्थानात परदेशी त्रिपदी परिवाराच्या १५० शाखा कार्यरत आहेत. त्यामध्ये निरनिराळे समाजोपयोगी ३५ प्रकल्पही चालू आहेत. मुंबई त्रिपदी परिवारात एका भक्ताने विलेपारले येथे प. पू. नाना महाराजांच्याच मार्गदर्शन व आशीर्वादामुळे नाना महाराज स्मृती सभागृह उभे राहिले आहे. त्याचा पत्ता लक्ष्मी गोविंद सदन, ब्राह्मण वाडा, बँक ऑफ बडोदा सोसायटीच्या मागे, विलेपारले (पूर्व), मुंबई – ९९ असा आहे. वर्षाचे चारही उत्सव या ठिकाणी संपन्न होतात.

संपर्क:

श्री समर्थ नाना महाराज प्रासादिक संस्थान पारमार्थिक ट्रस्ट, इंदोर.

त्रिपदी परिवार, नानासाहेब तराणेकर, मार्ग ८१/१, स्नेहलता गंज, इंदोर ४५२००३.

दूरध्वनी: ०७३१ - २५४५०२४

Ref: naidunia.com:

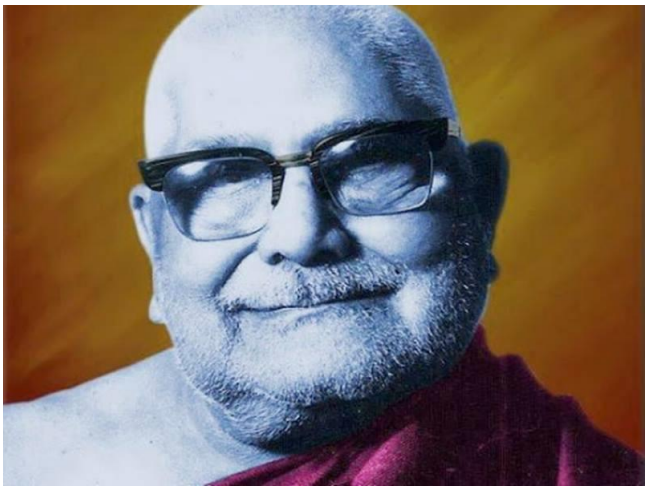
Nana Maharaj Taranekar:

नाना महाराज को मानते हैं दत्तात्रेय का 16 वां अवतार , इस दिन है पुण्य स्मरण

Nana Maharaj Taranekar: नाना महाराज तराणेकर ने वासुदेवानंद महाराज से दीक्षा ग्रहण की थी।

Updated: | Wed, 15 Apr 2020 02:31 PM (IST)

नाना महाराज को मानते हैं दत्तात्रेय का 16 वां अवतार , इस दिन है पुण्य स्मरण



मल्टीमीडिया डेस्क।

भारतभूमि सनातनकाल से संत, महात्माओं, ऋषियों और मुनियों की भूमि रही है। जगत उद्धार के लिए कई महान संतों ने धरती पर जन्म लिया और जनकल्याण किया। कुछ महान संतो के आशीर्वाद से विश्व

विख्यात शिष्य बने, जिन्होंने कई महान कार्य किए। इस गुरु-शिष्य परंपरा के कारण सदियों से भारतवर्ष विश्वगुरु रहा और उसकी ख्याती दुनिया के हर कोने में रही।

ऐसे ही एक महान संत थे नाना महाराज तराणेकर। जिनके ज्ञान और भक्तिभाव की ख्याति देश-विदेश में है। उनकी वाणी, ज्ञान और आशीर्वाद से उनके भक्त आज भी कृतार्थ हो रहे हैं। वैदिक काल से भारतभूमि को दुनिया का अगुआ बनाने का जो सिलसिला शुरू हुआ लंबे समय तक जारी रहा। जनमानस को भक्ति की राह पर अग्रसर करने और उनको देवत्व का ज्ञान प्रदान करने वाले एक ऐसे ही महान संत का नाम नाना महाराज तराणेकर था। जिनके ज्ञान, शास्त्रार्थ, सत्संग, आभामंडल और उनके आशीर्वचन से उनके लाखों शिष्य कृतार्थ हुए। नाना महाराज का तेज और उनकी ख्याती इतनी ज्यादा थी की एक छोटी सी जगह से उनके शिष्य बनने का जो सिलसिला शुरू हुआ वह देश के दूर दराज के हिस्सों तक फैल गया।

नाना महाराज की जन्म स्थली है तराना

नाना महाराज तराणेकर का जन्म मध्य प्रदेश में उज्जैन जिले की तराना तहसील में 13 अगस्त 1896 को नागपंचमी के दिन हुआ था।उनका बचपन का नाम मार्तण्ड था। बालक मार्तण्ड ने स्कूली शिक्षा अपने पिता से ली और इसके साथ ही पिता के सानिध्य में वेदों का अध्ययन भी प्रारंभ किया और बाद में वेदों के ज्ञाता बन गए। मार्तण्ड के पिता श्री शंकर तराणेकर शास्त्री तराना नगर में वेदों के ज्ञाता और संस्कृत के प्रकांड विद्वान थे। शंकर तराणेकर शास्त्री ने अपने ज्ञान से नई पीढ़ी को समृद्ध करने का फैसला किया और तराना के दत्त मंदिर में वेद पाठशाला का प्रारंभ किया।

श्री वासुदेवानंद महाराज थे नाना महाराज के गुरू

सन 1904 में दत्त भगवान के अवतारी श्री वासुदेवानंदजी महाराज ब्रह्मावर्त, जो वर्तमान में कानपुर से 20 किलोमीटर दूर गंगा नदी के किनारे बिठूर के नाम से प्रसिद्ध है, से तराना के दत्त मंदिर में प्रगट हुए और कार्तिक पूर्णिमा के दिन बालक मार्तण्ड को गुरु दीक्षा दी। मार्तण्ड ने तराना नगर में अपने पिता के वैदिक कार्य को आगे बढ़ाने का निर्णय किया और वेद पाठशाला का संचालन किया।

कार्तिक पूर्णिमा को ली दीक्षा

बालक मार्तण्ड दीक्षा ग्रहण करने के बाद नाना महाराज तराणेकर हो गए और सन 1942 के आसपास वह नगर स्थित प्राचीन दत्त मंदिर का संचालन अपने छोटे भाई महादेव शास्त्री को सौंपकर इंदौर के लिए प्रस्थान कर गए।

नाना महाराज तराणेकर के भक्त उनको भगवान दत्तात्रेय का 16 वां अवतार मानते हैं। श्री नाना महाराज वासुदेवानन्द सरस्वती टेम्बे महाराज के पाँच सर्वोत्तम शिष्यों में से एक थे। भक्तों ने उनको चैतन्यानंद सरस्वती` के पद से विभूषित किया है। उन्होंने अपने जीवनकाल में 32 यज्ञ किए। विष्णु याग, दत्त याग, गणेश याग जैसे जटिल यज्ञ भी उनके हाथों से आसानी से संपन्न हुए।

ज्योतिषशास्त्र और शास्त्रीय संगीत के थे ज्ञाता

श्री नाना महाराज ने त्रिपदी सामूहिक प्रार्थना की विशिष्ट पद्धति अपने भक्तों को बताई, जिसका फायदा उनको हुआ और इस कारण भक्तों की संख्या में भी वृद्धि होती गई। श्री नाना महाराज ज्योतिषशास्त्र और संगीत के भी ज्ञाता थे। पंडित कुमार गंधर्व, पंडित प्रभाकर कारेकर, पंडित सी. आर. व्यास, पंडित अजीत करकड़े, सौ. आशाताई खाडिलकर ऐसे दिग्गज कलाकार उनके समक्ष अपनी कला का प्रदर्शन करते थे। श्री नाना महाराज तराणेकर का देहअवसान 16 अप्रैल 1993 चैत्र मास की दशमी तिथि को हुआ था। उनके भक्त इस दिन को पुण्य स्मरण के रूप में मनाते हैं।

Posted By: Yogendra Sharma

Ref: https://templesinindiainfo.com/sri-dattatreya-karunatripadi-lyrics-in-hindi/

Sri Guru Datta Karunatripadi in Hindi:

॥ श्री दत्तात्रेय करुणा त्रिपदि (मराठी) ॥

— प्रथम —

शांत हो श्रीगुरुदत्ता ।

मम चित्ता शमवी आता ॥

तू केवळ माता जनिता ।

सर्वथा तू हितकर्ता ॥

तू आप्त स्वजन भ्राता ।

सर्वथा तूचि त्राता ॥

भयकर्ता तू भयहर्ता ।

दंडधर्ता तू परिपाता ॥
तुजवाचुनि न दुजी वार्ता ।
तू आर्ता आश्रय दत्ता ॥ १ ॥

शांत हो श्रीगुरुदत्ता ।
मम चित्ता शमवी आता ॥

अपराधास्तव गुरुनाथा ।
जरि दंडा धरिसी यथार्था ॥
तरि आम्ही गाउनि गाथा ।
तव चरणी नमवू माथा ॥
तू तथापि दंडिसी देवा ।
कोणाचा मग करूं धावा ॥
सोडविता दुसरा तेव्हां ।
कोण दत्ता आम्हां त्राता ॥ २ ॥

शांत हो श्रीगुरुदत्ता ।
मम चित्ता शमवी आता ॥

तू नटसा होउनि कोपी ।
दंडिताहि आम्ही पापी ॥
पुनरपिही चुकत तथापि ।
आम्हांवरी न च संतापी ॥
गच्छतः स्खलनं क्वापि ।
असें मानुनि नच होऊ कोपी ॥
निजकृपा लेशा ओपी ।
आम्हांवरि तू भगवंता ॥ ३ ॥

शांत हो श्रीगुरुदत्ता ।
मम चित्ता शमवी आता ॥

तव पदरीं असता ताता ।
आडमार्गीं पाऊल पडतां ॥
सांभाळुनि मार्गावरता ।
आणिता न दूजा त्राता ॥
निजबिरुदा आणुनि चित्ता ।
तू पतितपावन दत्ता ॥
वळे आतां आम्हांवरता ।
करुणाघन तू गुरुनाथा ॥ ४ ॥

शांत हो श्रीगुरुदत्ता ।
मम चित्ता शमवी आता ॥

सहकुटुंब सहपरिवार ।
दास आम्ही हे घरदार ॥
तव पदी अर्पू असार ।
संसाराहित हा भार ॥
परिहरिसी करुणासिंधो ।
तू दीनादयाळ सुबंधो ॥
आम्हां अघ लेश न बाधो ।
वासुदेव प्रार्थित दत्ता ॥ ५ ॥

शांत हो श्रीगुरुदत्ता ।
मम चित्ता शमवी आता ॥

— द्वितीय —

श्रीगुरुदत्ता जय भगवंता ।
ते मन निष्ठुर न करी आता ॥

चोरे द्विजासी मारीता मन जे ।
कळवळले ते कळवळो आता ॥
श्रीगुरुदत्ता जय भगवंता ।
ते मन निष्ठुर न करी आता ॥ १ ॥

पोटशूळाने द्विज तडफडता ।
कळवळले ते कळवळो आता ॥
श्रीगुरुदत्ता जय भगवंता ।
ते मन निष्ठुर न करी आता ॥ २ ॥

द्विजसुत मरता वळले ते मन ।
हो की उदासीन न वळे आता ॥
श्रीगुरुदत्ता जय भगवंता ।
ते मन निष्ठुर न करी आता ॥ ३ ॥

सतिपति मरता काकुळती येता ।
वळले ते मन न वळे की आता ॥
श्रीगुरुदत्ता जय भगवंता ।
ते मन निष्ठुर न करी आता ॥ ४ ॥

श्रीगुरुदत्ता त्यजी निष्ठुरता ।
कोमल चित्ता वळवी आता ॥
श्रीगुरुदत्ता जय भगवंता ।
ते मन निष्ठुर न करी आता ॥ ५ ॥

— तृतीय —

जय करुणाघन निजजनजीवन ।
अनसूयानंदन पाहि जनार्दन ॥

निज-अपराधे उफराटी दृष्टी ।
होऊनि पोटी भय धरू पावन ॥
जय करुणाघन निजजनजीवन ।
अनसूयानंदन पाहि जनार्दन ॥ १ ॥

तू करुणाकर कधी आम्हांवर ।
रुसशी न किंकर वरद कृपाघन ॥
जय करुणाघन निजजनजीवन ।
अनसूयानंदन पाहि जनार्दन ॥ २ ॥

वारी अपराध तू मायबाप ।
तव मनी कोप लेश न वामन ॥
जय करुणाघन निजजनजीवन ।
अनसूयानंदन पाहि जनार्दन ॥ ३ ॥

बालक-अपराधा गणे जरी माता ।
तरी कोण त्राता देईल जीवन ॥
जय करुणाघन निजजनजीवन ।
अनसूयानंदन पाहि जनार्दन ॥ ४ ॥

प्रार्थी वासुदेव पदी ठेवी भाव ।
पदी देवो ठाव देव अत्रिनंदन ॥

जय करुणाघन निजजनजीवन ।

अनसूयानंदन पाहि जनार्दन ॥ ५ ॥

Ref: Marathi webdunia.com

11 Aug.2021

प. पू. नाना महाराज तराणेकर यांची अलौकिक दत्त भक्ती

परम पूज्य नाना महाराज यांच्या घराण्यात दत्तभक्तीची उत्कटधारा पिढ्यानपिढ्यापासून होती. बाल वयातच प. पू. नानांना दत्तसाधनेची ओढ होती. श्रीदत्तप्रभू श्रीगुरु म्हणून मिळावेत ही तळमळ हृदयामध्ये असताना त्यांना गुरुमंत्र घ्यावासा वाटत होता. दत्त भक्तीसाठी आणि गुरुमंत्राची आस ठेवून श्रीगुरुचरित्राचे पारायण करण्याची आस प. पू. नानांच्या मनता ओढ घेऊ लागली.

सकाळी श्रीगुरुचरित्राचे पारायण आणि संध्याकाळी मोजका आहार सुरु केला. श्रीगुरु गुरुमंत्रासाठी दर्शन देतील असे मनीच वाटत असताना दर्शन घडले नाही. तेव्हा दुसऱ्या दिवसापासून पुन्हा श्रीगुरुचरित्राचे

पारायण करण्यास प्रारंभ केली. यावेळी देखील श्रीगुरूंचे दर्शन झाले नाही तेव्हा तिसऱ्या पारायणास सुरुवात केली. यावेळी आहारात केवळ दुग्धपान करवायचं मर्यादित ठेवले. अजूनही श्रीगुरुभेटी झाली नाही तर पाचवे नंतर सहावे पारायण केवळ एकवेळ दुग्धपान करून केले. तरी गुरुमंत्राची वेळ आली नाही. आता मात्र प. पू नानांनी काहीही अन्न व पेय भक्षण न करता पारायण करायचे ठरवले. सलग सात दिवस पोटात अन्नग्रहण न करता पारयण सुरु ठेवले. आता श्रीगुरुचरित्राच्या सातव्या परायणाचा शेवटच्या दिवशी शेवटचा अध्याय वाचून झाला. नाना "आता तरी श्रीगुरु या" अशी आर्त विनवणी करू लागले आणि श्रीगुरु परमहंस परिव्राजकाचार्यश्रीमदवासुदेवानंद सरस्वती स्वामी महाराज वायूवेगाने प. पू. नानांच्या उत्कट भक्तीपुढे दर्शनांकित झाले.

त्यांना बघून प. पू. नानांच्या डोळ्यात आनंदाश्रू बरसत होते. त्या भेटीत प.पू नाना हे श्रीगुरूंना म्हणाले "क्षमस्व गुरुदेव, आपणास माझ्यामुळे येथे येण्याचा त्रास घ्यावा लागला". त्यावर श्रीगुरूं उदगारिले "बाळा किती कष्ट घेतोस". श्रीगुरुंची चरणभेट झाली आणि श्रीगुरूंनी प. पू. नानांनी दत्तभक्तीचा प्रसार करावा असा आशीर्वाद दिला.

श्रीगुरुंनी प. पू. नानांच्या कानात गुरुमंत्र अनुग्रहित केला. अशी श्रीदत्तप्रभूंची भक्ती निग्रहपूर्वक करणारा भक्त प. पू. नानांच्या स्वरूपात शिष्य म्हणून लाभला.

नंतर प. पू. नानां महाराजानी दत्तभक्तीचा प्रसार करताना अनेक धार्मिक स्थळांना भेट दिली आणि दिव्य अनुभव घेतले. श्री टेंब्ये स्वामींकडून आज्ञा घेऊन नर्मदा परिक्रमाही पूर्ण केली. या परिक्रमेत प. पू. नानांना अनेक देवदेवतांची दिव्य दर्शने घडली. त्यांनी भारतभर तीर्थक्षेत्र दर्शनासाठी भ्रमण करताना देखील त्यांना अनेक दिव्य अनुभव लाभले.

Ref: Marathi webdunia.com

11 Aug.2021

त्रिपदीचे अध्वर्यु- नानामहाराज तराणेकर

परमेश्वराने प्रत्येकाला एक अद्‌भूत शक्ती दिलेली असते. परमेश्वराने दिलेल्या या धनाच्या प्रत्येक क्षणाचा उपयोग जो नवनिर्मितीसाठी करतो, समाजाच्या विचारांची दिशा बदलवून अध्यात्माच्या मार्गाने समाजप्रबोधन करू शकतो, तोच गुरू असतो, असे इंदूर येथील श्री नाना महाराज तराणेकर संस्थान प्रमुख डॉ. प्रदीप तराणेकर यांनी गुरूपौर्णिमेच्या पूर्वसंध्येला आपल्या गुरूविषयी कृतज्ञता व्यक्त करताना

सांगितले. त्रिपदी परिवाराच्या माध्यमातून शरण आलेल्या प्रत्येक शिष्याला सन्मार्ग दाखविणे व त्या मार्गावर चालणाऱ्याला मदतीचा हात देणे, अडी-अडचणीच्या वेळी योग्य मार्ग दाखविणे, शिष्यांत सद्‌गुणांची निर्मिती करणे, अशी कार्य डॉ. तराणेकर यांचे आजोबा, गुरू नाना महाराजांनी केले.> > हिंदू संस्कृतीला दत्तसंप्रदायाची मोठी परंपरा आहे. दत्तसंप्रदायाला सुमारे अठराशे वर्षांचा इतिहास असून दत्तप्रभू- नृसिंह सरस्वती- वासुनंद सरस्वती- दत्तावतार प.पु. नाना महाराज तराणेकर अशी गुरू-शिष्यची परंपरा चालत आली आहे. वासुनंद सरस्वती उर्फ टेंभे स्वामी हे नाना महाराजांचे गुरू होते. टेंभे स्वामींच्या हस्ते महाराष्ट्रातील तराणे येथे दत्तमूर्तीची स्थापना करण्यात आली. श्री. नानानी स्वामींकडून अनुग्रह घेऊन हिमालय पर्वतावर जाऊन उपासना केली. पंडीत, वेदांत शाळा चालविल्या. त्याकाळी उपासना, मार्गदर्शन, निरूपण या अध्यात्मातून समाज प्रबोधन केले.

'आधी केले मग सांगितले', असा सद्‌गुरूंचा दृष्टीकोण असतो. हा दृष्टीकोन त्यांना जीवनदर्शनातून प्राप्त केलेला असतो. सद्‌गुरू आपल्या शिष्याला मार्ग दाखवित असतात. गुरूविणा ज्ञान नाही, असे आपण ज्याप्रमाणे म्हणतो त्याचप्रमाणे गुरूविणा मोक्षप्राप्ती नाही, असे म्हटले जाते.

योगीपुरूषाचे एक वैशिष्यपूर्ण लक्षण असते. ज्याप्रमाणे कमळाची कळी उमलायला लागली की, ती आपला आंतरिक गंध व सौंदर्य रोखू शकत नाही, लपवू शकत नाही. तो सगळ्यांसाठी असतो. त्याप्रमाणे गुरूं आपल्या अभ्यासाचा, ज्ञानाचा उपयोग समाज प्रबोधनासाठी करत असतात.

श्री. नाना महाराजांनी त्रिपदी परिवाराची स्थापना करून अध्यात्मातून समाजप्रबोधन साधले आहे. नानांच्या समाजप्रबोधनात आधुनिक विचारसरणीचा एक कवडसा आढळतो, तो म्हणजे ' दोन पिढीतील अंतर कमी करणे. तरूण पिढीला स्वातंत्र्य प्रिय असते. परंतु नानाच्या आश्रमात गुरूपौर्णिमेला होणाऱ्या उत्सवात तरूण व वयस्क मंडळी एकत्र बसून गुरूभक्ती करतात. वरिष्ठांचा मान राखून तरूण पिढी समाजप्रबोधनाच्या कामात स्वत:ला झोकून देते. अध्यात्माची आवड ही दोन्ही पिढ्यांना असते. परंतु श्री.नानांनी तरूण पिढीचे वय, विचार, आवड लक्षात घेऊन त्यांना आपलेसे केले आहे.

करूणा त्रिपदी परिवाराची स्थापना-

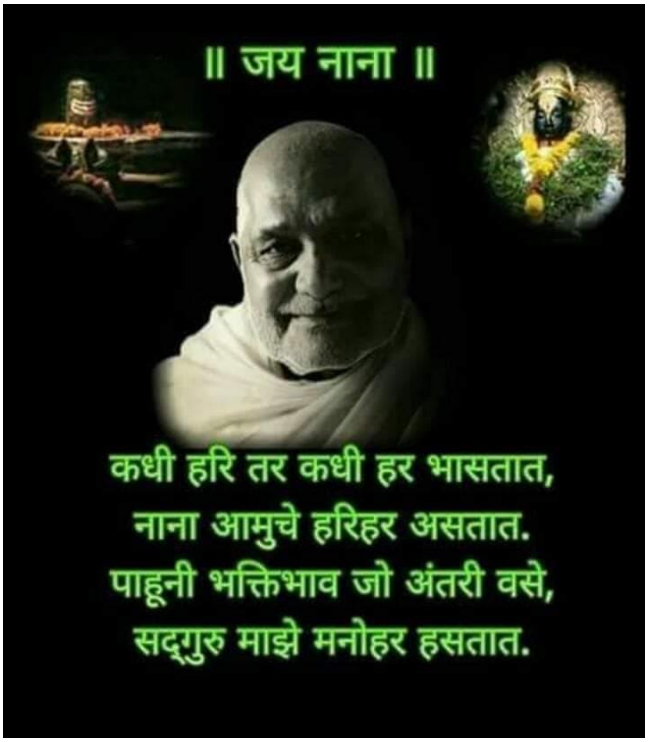
लाखो भाविकांचे श्रध्दास्थान व आश्रयस्थान असलेले दत्तावतार नाना महाराजांनी समाज एकत्रित आणण्यासाठी करूणा त्रिपदी परिवाराची स्थापना केली. समाजातील प्रत्येक वर्गातील व्यक्ती त्रिपदीच्या माध्यमातून सामुहिक प्रार्थना करतो. नानांनी सुरू केलेल्या त्रिपदी परिवाराच्या देश- विदेशात 350 शाखांमध्ये विस्तार झाला आहे. इंदूर येथे गुरूपौर्णिमा उत्सवात ठिकठिकाणे प्रतिनिधी येत असतात. देशभरातून भाविक येथे येतात व अनुग्रह घेत असतात.

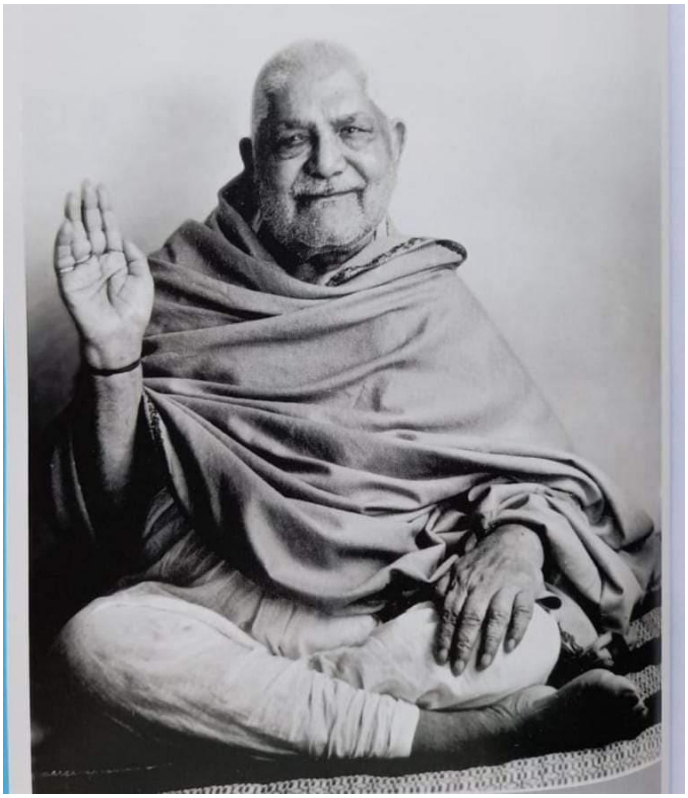
वारकरी आणि दत्त संप्रदायाचा संगम-

नाना महाराजांच्या इंदूर येथील आश्रमात गुरूपौर्णिमानिमित्त आयोजित कार्यक्रमात वारकरी व दत्त संप्रदायाचा संगम असतो. साधारण 25 तास चालणाऱ्या या कार्यक्रमात काकड आरती, सामुहीक उपासना, वेद अभिषेक, प्रतिमा पुजन, पादूका पुजन, करूणा त्रिपदी तर भागवत पठण, अभंग, भारूडे, भजन व कीर्तन असा कार्यक्रम असतो.

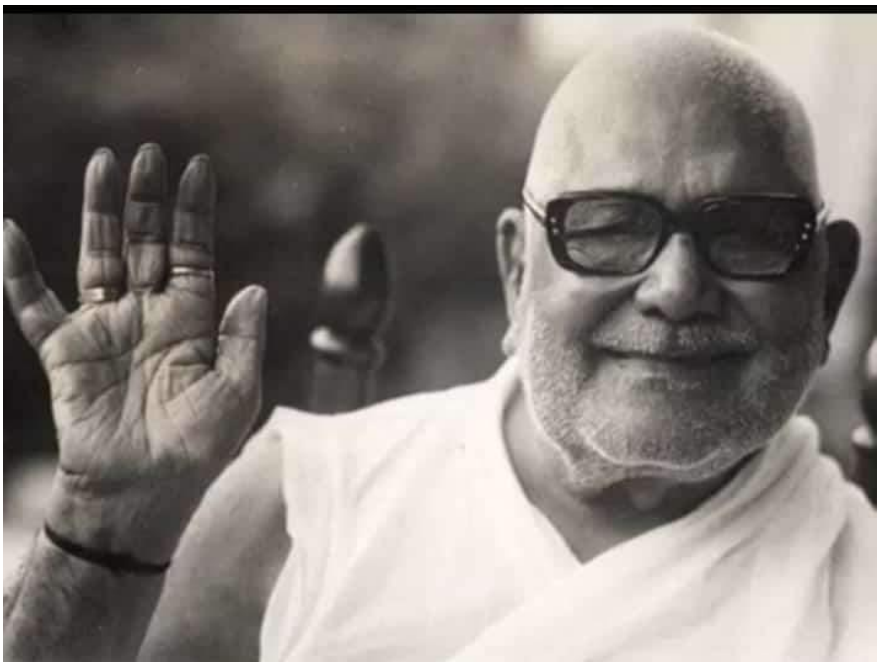
Ref:Facebook page: Param Pujya NANA Maharaj Taranekar Parivar

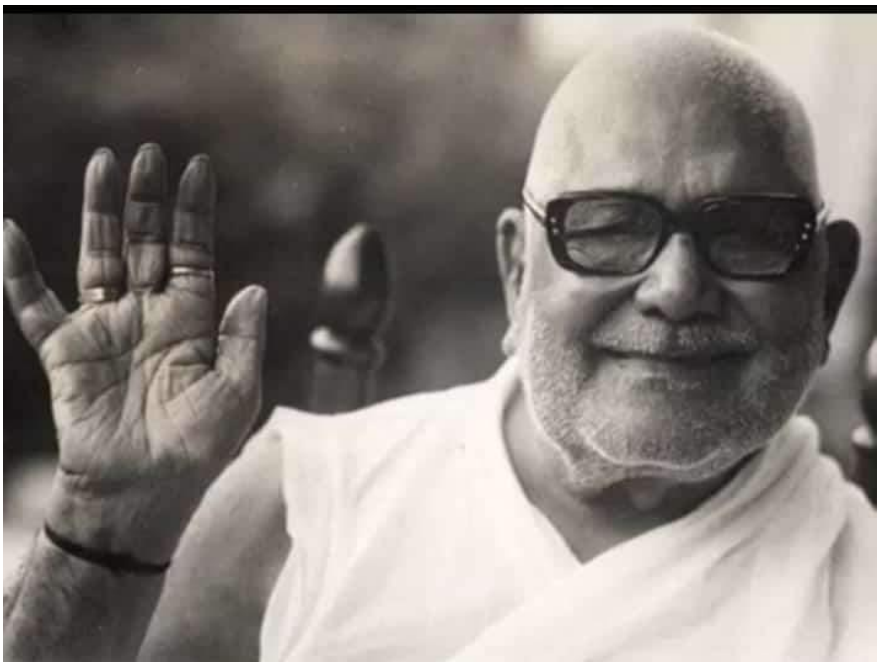
Photos:


॥ जय नाना ॥
कधी हरि तर कधी हर भासतात,
नाना आमुचे हरिहर असतात.
पाहूनी भक्तिभाव जो अंतरी वसे,
सद्गुरु माझे मनोहर हसतात.

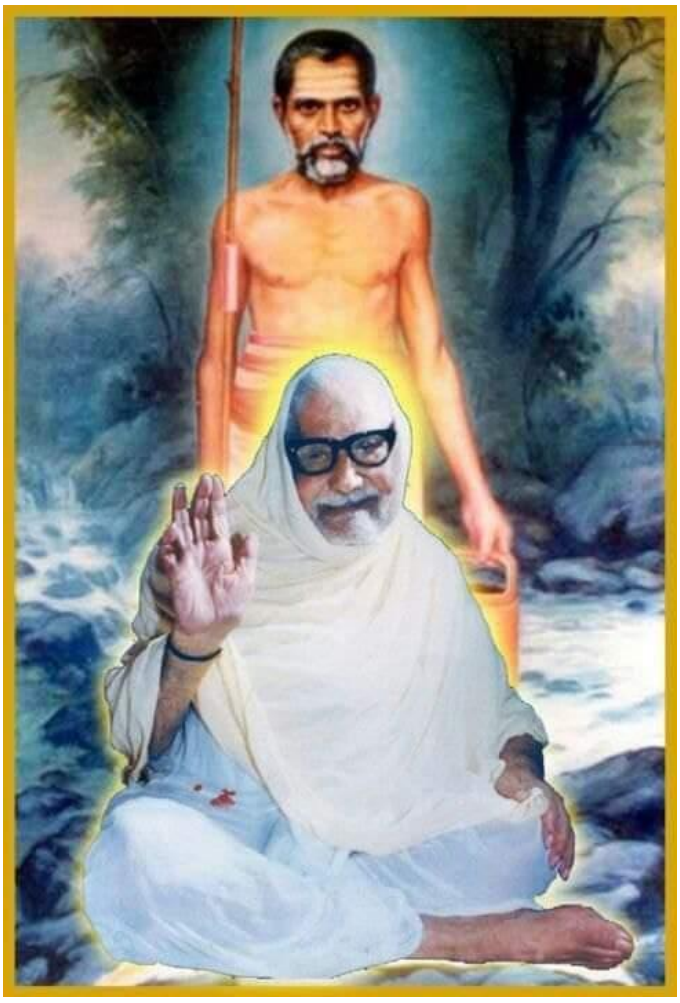


जय श्रीनाना गुरुमाऊली
।। दिगंबरा दिगंबरा श्रीपाद वल्लभ दिगंबरा ।।



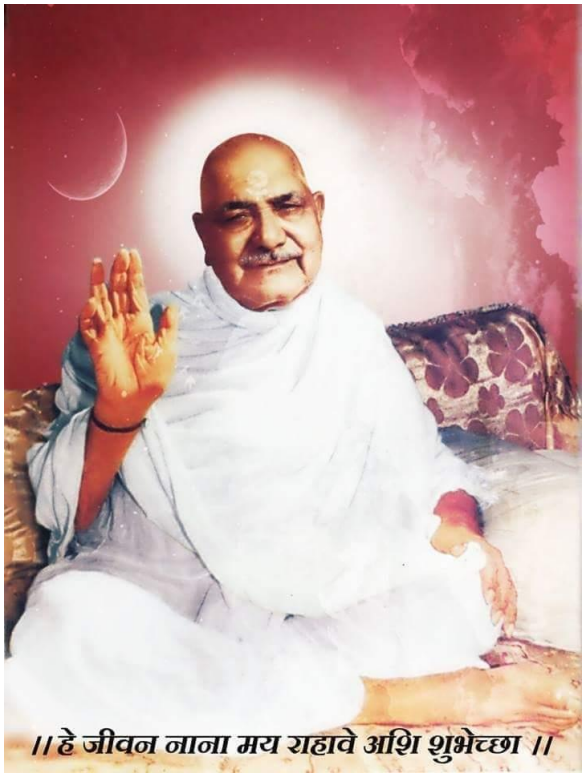


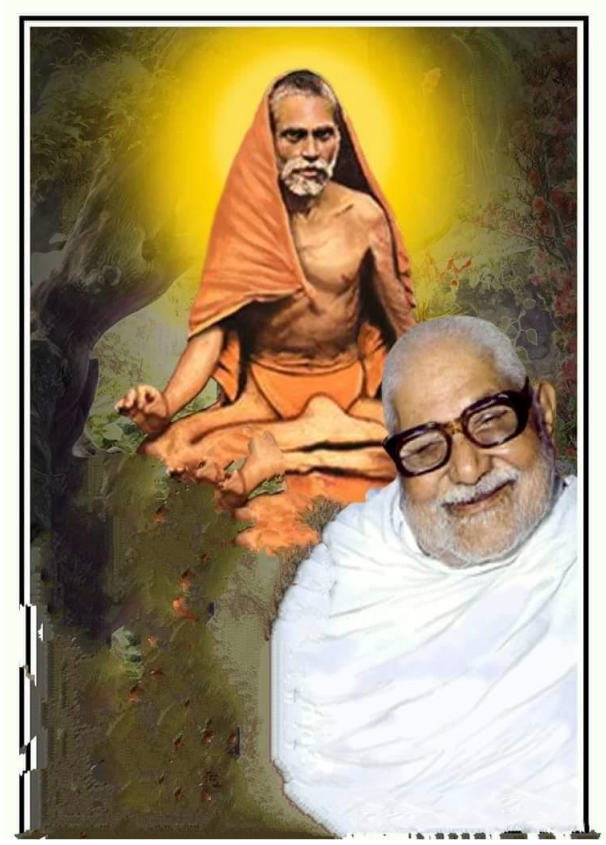
श्री नाना

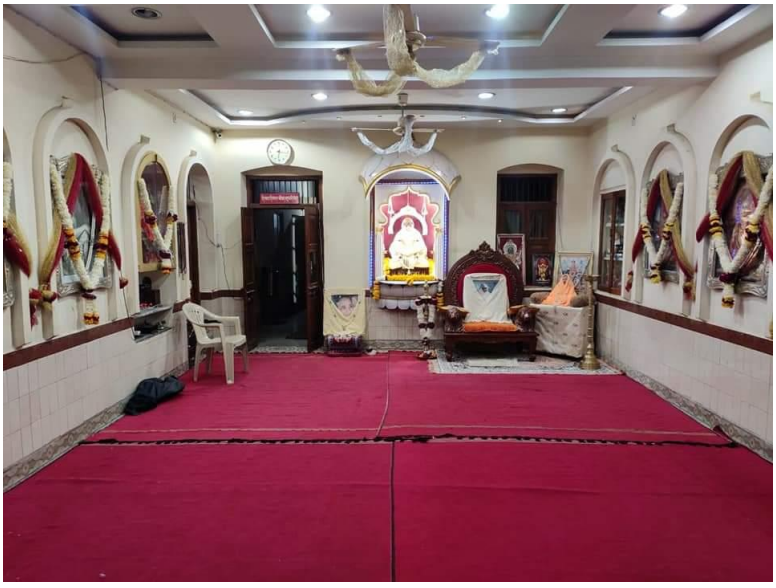


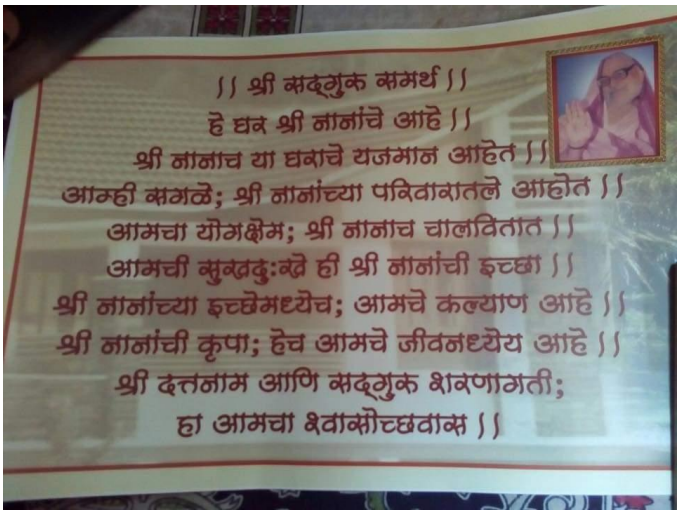
श्री नाना गुरुमाऊली से एकही प्रार्थना 🙏

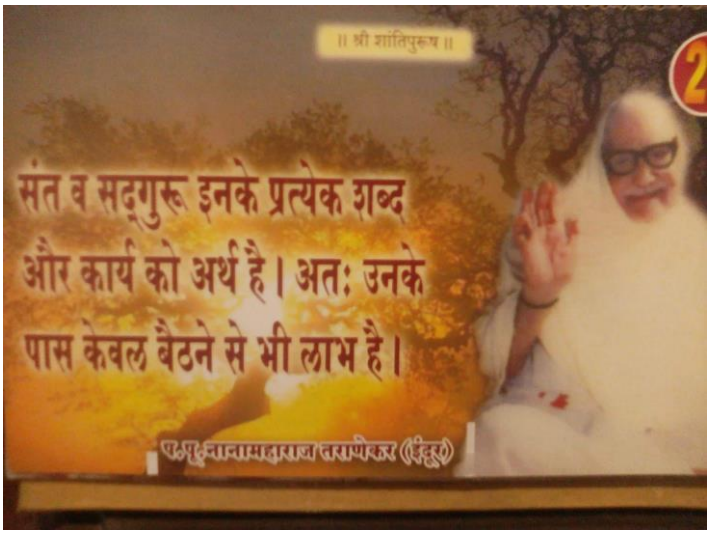
प्रभु जो आक्सीजन पर है उन्हें श्वास दे, जो संक्रमित हैं उन्हें स्वस्थ्य लाभ दे, जो भयभीत हैं उन्हें आत्मविश्वास दें ।


// हे जीवन नाना मय राहावे अशि शुभेच्छा //






।। श्री सद्गुरु समर्थ ।।
हे घर श्री नानांचे आहे ।।
श्री नानाच या घराचे यजमान आहेत ।।
आम्ही सगळे; श्री नानांच्या परिवारातले आहोत ।।
आमचा योगक्षेम; श्री नानाच चालवितात ।।
आमची सुखदुःखे ही श्री नानांची इच्छा ।।
श्री नानांच्या इच्छेमध्येच; आमचे कल्याण आहे ।।
श्री नानांची कृपा; हेच आमचे जीवनध्येय आहे ।।
श्री दत्तनाम आणि सद्गुरु शरणागती;
हा आमचा श्वासोच्छवास ।।


॥ श्री शांतिपुरुष ॥
संत व सद्गुरू इनके प्रत्येक शब्द
और कार्य को अर्थ है। अतः उनके
पास केवल बैठने से भी लाभ है।
प.पू. नानामहाराज तराणेकर (इंदूर)

Ref:https://www.religiousforums.com

Shrivalllabh - Teachings of Shri Nana Maharaj Taranekar Indore on Master/ Knowledge/Happiness

Discussion in 'Religious Debates' started by Shrivallabh, Sep 3, 2009.

Master (Sadguru)/ Knowledge (Sampurna Gyaan)/ Happiness

I am disciple of P.P. Shri Nana Maharaj Taranekar of Indore. He was a great devotee of Shri Dattatreya and disciple of P.P. Shri Vasudevanand Saraswati.

I will share here some of his preachings,

This is world is full of differences. We all are different. What is common in us is different-ness. This different-ness is God. Every human being who takes birth, drive himself for his one goal that is happiness. But our mind is never happy, even after fulfilling desires like earning subject knowledge, wealth, achieving fame or honour. Is it true? More the unhappiness; more is the urge of satisfying desires. Have we ever analysed, why is it so? Because, our body, mind and soul is made to experience happiness. Then why unhappiness/ pain/ grief it will digest. It is like, water flows where there is slope. We also search for happiness and invest our full life in searching of it and remain unhappy. All ways/ means/ processes of satisfying desires are temporary, which might give you momentary joy leading its way to unhappiness.

So can really happiness/ joy is achievable? Yes, it through spiritual path, spiritual science and Master (Sadguru).

Who is Master (Sadguru)? He, who is knowledgeable, has studied all Vedas, scriptures, histories, sciences etc. He, who

- is supreme other than God,
- is liberated,
- uses this knowledge for serving the mankind,
- has no attachments or detachments,
- is blameless,
- is above all consciousness,
- can be aloof in many,
- doesnt perform any miracles while serving mankind,
- does not believe on castes and crew systems.

His only goal in life, is to see, that, mankind is on right path and show them means/ ways/ processes by which they can come close to God, because, for him, there is only one timeless truth i.e. God.

He says, spiritual path is not to withdraw yourself from society or to get detached of all desires you have. Be in society/ in this world, work for your goals and desires, but don't get carried

away and forget what is eternal happiness. Keep your self conscious (Viveka) awake every time, by which you can differentiate in right or wrong and good or evil. The moment you lose on self conscious, you lose on whatever you have achieved.

Then how to keep self conscious alive?

It is Master (Sadguru), who will keep your self conscious alive always. The nine steps of get enlightened or self liberated are,

- Surrender yourself to Master (Sadguru).

- Obey on whatever he teach/ preach you.

- Achieve his grace i.e. Guru-kripa.

- Abide to his principles by which you can differentiate in what is real and unreal.

- Don't search for happiness; don't search for God as He is within you.

- As you are born to experience joy/ happiness. Enchant His name with utter devotion.

- Develop a pure love for him.

- Be aloof in many,

- And differentiate between body and soul, this He calls it Vedehastithi.

Now you will not feel, like, not coming in this world and not performing your duties. As, you are aware, that your eternal happiness lies in His feet and enchanting his name.

II Digambara Digambara Shreepad Vallabh DigambaraII

Videos:

Sadguru Yave (Nana Maharaj's voice):

https://youtu.be/-60nBbsi4JA

Shri Nana Jai Nana:

https://fb.watch/7juhH2FG2f/

Nana Maharaj Ashtak:

https://youtu.be/ij8AvP9mCBk

Nana Maharaj:

https://youtu.be/TEVTwF8ksmU

Nana Amrut - Part-I:

https://youtu.be/FHV6kxsVMjU

Nana Maharaj Prakatotsav-2020:

https://youtu.be/I730V3x5-g8

Ashirvad:

https://youtu.be/vFPjEk6Oz8o

Ghora kashtoddharana stotram:

https://youtu.be/SB70IvK9zQg

Sri Rama darshana:

https://youtu.be/0Smtv8LACl4

Punya tithi shobha yetra:

https://youtu.be/7F_fD1-GCU4

Nana Maharaj katha:

https://youtu.be/fYEYhq55xro

Gurupurnima Aarti-karuna tripadi:

https://youtu.be/l6jGZL-QTAI

Guru purnima-morning:

https://youtu.be/ec1t25yPrRA

Guru purnima:

https://youtu.be/ec1t25yPrRA

Nana Maharaj- bhajans:

https://youtu.be/dK4LQF61Mjo

Sai ki nagari:

https://youtu.be/ViNkdEhYvUw

Kakad Aarti:

https://fb.watch/7jvu4CSokQ/

Utsav-keertan:

https://m.facebook.com/watch/live/?v=2849847551940176&ref=watch_permalink&_rdr

Narmada parikrama:

https://youtu.be/fyd2djs3Syo

Povada:

https://youtu.be/hmJ36BFgbPg

Nana birthday- nagapanchami:

https://youtu.be/rdmqIQhgAUI

Datta jayanti-2020:

https://fb.watch/7jvPJveO7v/

Chief Minister of MP in Nana's home:

https://youtu.be/Vw03LSewnoI

Bhajan:

https://youtu.be/TCziUvDRn_c

Vittal bhajan:

https://youtu.be/zeY6uUZ9nm8

Sadguru yetil:

https://youtu.be/oNJM8USNjVs

Compiled by: M. Thirumaleshwar

4. Sri Gajanan Maharaj of Shegaon

Ref: gajananmaharajshegaontemple.com

Shri Sant Gajanan Maharaj

Shri Gajanan Maharaj Sansthan was formed in the year 1908 two years before his samadhi.

Sansthan's Mission is "Sarve Bhavantu Sukhinaha" Well being of the Humanity.

Santhan is managed by 12 trustees with help of over 2000 employees and 5000 volunteers and is among the best managed trusts in the country & Largest Trust in Vidharba.

Presently, Sansthan successfully manages 42 public utility services including education, health, and social welfare, environmental, cultural and spiritual activities.

Sansthan celebrates three mains events Pragat Din, Punyatithi of Shri Gajanan Maharaj and, Ram Navami every year. Lacs of devotees attend these celebrations.

Average 35000 people visit the temple every day and over 10 million pilgrims annually .

Telephone: 91-7265-252018

Daily Puja Schedule

Kakda Arti : 5.oo AM

Madhyanha Arti : 11.00 AM

Sanja Arti : At Sunset

Shejaarti : 9.30 PM

Abhishek : 8.00 am to 10.00 am

Shri Satyanarayan : 1.00 pm to 4.00 pm

Chaturthi Pooja on Chaturthi days : .00 pm to 4.00 pm

Bhajan : 8.00 pm to 9.00 pm

Pravachan : 4.00 pm to 5.00 pm

Kirtan : 9.00 pm to 10.00 pm

Mahaprasad (Free of cost) : 11.30 am to 1.00 pm.

Legend of Shri Sant Gajanan Maharaj

The origins of Shri Sant Gajanan Maharaj are untraceable in history.

A Banyan tree in old Shegaon. Two youngsters noticed a peculiar personality strongly built. Fair in complexion. Young in age. Peculiar calmness and satisfaction on face. Searching rice particles on the patrawalies. And chanting Gan Gan Ganat Bote. No effect on face of scorching heat of summer noon time. That was the first appearance of Gajanan Maharaj in tiny Shegaon Town. The personality was so impressive that the tow youngsters, Bankatlal and Damodar were attracted to the charm, And then began the legendary life; his legendary charisma!

He used to keep away from the worldly things. But though he tried to the people that he is in same, he has no literary knowledge, and so on. it is amply proved that - he was Bedshastree Sampnna, he was perfect in Yogashastra and that he had done Tapascharya, and he even knew the language (or psychology) of animals and birds. That's why Mahan Yogies, learned people and famous personalities used to come to see him.

He had given people advice … to his devotees. He could read the mind of his Bhakta. Those who came to see him with some purpose in mind, always went home satisfied. It is sad (and said rightly) that there was always peace and satisfaction around his stature. His eyes could give proper direction to the erring. He was thoroughly a faith healer . In Vidarbha without showing (giving) him Naivedhya nobody take one's meal. Because of the immense good done to the devotees. He had become a legendary phenomenon. There are hundreds & Thousand of Temples in all the parts of Maharashtra as well as outside Maharashtra of his name. That's why Shegaon of Shri Gajanan Maharaj is called "Bhu-Vaikenth", "The Abode of Bhagwan Shri Vishnu on earth". Shegaon has become the Pandharpur of Vidarbha.

Some researchers are of the opinion that Maharaj ran away from home when a small child of 11 or 12 years . He is supposed to have born to a couple identified as Bhavaniram and Shahubai. Gana Sable is supposed to be Maharaj's name according this group.It is claimed that Maharaj was born in Thal , a hamlet close to Shegaon. A group of people headed by Shri Dada Pandey of Nagpur are setting up a Pratisthan called Sri Gajanan Maharaj Janmasthan

Pratishthan in Thal. There is however no clinching evidence , but Pandey swears otherwise . Those with inquisitive bent of mind may contact Shri Dada Pandey at Sri Gajanan kripa , Near Nehru Putla, Itwari , Nagpur 440 002 on Tel No 0712-761578.

It is said that Maharaj was seen by his mother in a fair and when she pleaded with to return home , Maharaj then unknown is supposed to have said - "Ab hum tumhare nahin aur tum hamare nahin" (now I am not yours, nor you, mine)

In his book " Shegavicha Saavla Deva " the author Sumanbandhu has tried to examine the origin of Maharaj . According to one source in Khamgaon , Shri Pethare , Maharaj was from a family of Deshastha Brahmins of Latkar lineage and Gargya gotra. Another scholarly source from Nagpur Late Shri Aprabuddha claimed that Maharaj was from the family of Gokhales.

It is believed that Maharaj was in the ashram of Akkalkot Swami Samartha for a few days. The young boy when on the way to Akkalkot made Swami say " Ganapati aala re aala " while playing chess, with a reference to Bal Gajanan (Maharaj). A photo of 11 year old maharaj can be seen in Amravati in Narayan Jamkar's temple. After getting initial lessons, Maharaj was directed to go and seek training from Yashwant Deo Mamlatdar in Nasik. Maharaj is supposed to have abandoned all his clothes and ran towards Nasik. There in Nasik, Maharaj used to hold several parleys with Brajabhooshan , a great devotee of the Sun God. Deo is supposed to have also put Maharaj in contact with Raghunathdas who was staying near Kapildhara . Thus a rough cut diamond was being polished to attain glitter. Maharaj imbibed lessons in Yoga sadhana, meditation, and detachment. and later attained tremendous prowess in Yoga sadhana under Narsing baba of Akot, a disciple of Kotashya Valli who came from Punjab to Akot in 1850.

While Maharaj was performing sadhana , one Balshastri Gadge of Laad- Karanjya was impressed with the young boy and waited till he finished with his sadhana. Upon completion, Bal shastri is supposed to have invited Maharaj to Lad Karanjya in Vidhabha and Maharaj seems to have obliged. This period is reckoned as 1865when Maharaj stepped into Vidharbha as a young shining star on the horizon.

Maharaj and Bal shastri went to Murtizapur and Maharaj was taken in procession from the Rly Station to Karanja. From there Maharaj suddenly disappeared putting Balshastri in a quandry . However he was traced later and brought back to Shastri's house. In Shastri's house, Maharaj imbibed finer points of Vedshastra and music.

From here Maharaj went to Baggi via Chandur where he took darshan of Maniram Baba , a realised soul who hailed from Ayodhya.

From here Maharaj came to Akot and spent a couple of years with Narsing baba . Narsing baba was senior in age, wearing a cloth turban and a " cloth" to cover the vital organs , carrying a stick in his hand. Narsing Baba used to live in a small hut and would wander in the thick jungles fearlessly where wild animals would wander. Perhaps his power was so large that even wild animals must have been tamed by his prowess. Gajanan Maharaj performed the yogic feet of getting the water level in the well to rise upon which Narsing Baba is supposed to have cautioned him not to demonstrate his prowess as devotees would trouble him. Maharaj used these powers sparingly thereafter .

In the jungles of Akot , while Maharaj without any clothes on his body , was in deep meditation . A nomadic woman got attracted to Maharaj's strong frame and sharp features and under the act of touching Maharaj's feet , came physically close to Maharaj with a view to fufill her biological desires.

Maharaj had achieved great control over His five senses and was not to be tempted by such desires - " jitendriya " that He was - just a seminal discharge of a drop rendered the dry grass scorch and turn black. This woman then realised that if the biological union with her was to really happen , she could be turned to ashes herself. She then apologised for her conduct and went away. (source - V K Phadke in the souvenir released to inaugurate GM temple in Kanhor, Badlapur)

After supervising Narsing Baba's samadhi arrangements on 28-1-1888 , Maharaj is supposed to have calmed the bereaved devotees/disciples of Narsing Baba with some soothing and comforting advice and then, moved to Shegaon at the behest of HIS MASTER, Guru Swami Samartha.

Shegaon

Shegaon, a municipal town in Khamgaon Teshsil is famous for the Samadhi of Shri Gajanan Maharaja mystic saint as popular as Saibaba of Shirdi. Shegaon is part of Buldhana District in Vidharbha Region, Shegaon town has a population of about 60000.

Nearest airport is Nagpur, 316 kms.

Shegaon is a station on the Mumbai-Kolkata route of Central Railway.

Mumbai-Shegaon, 600 kms. (Mumbai-Nashik-Dhule-Jalgaon-Khamgaon-Shegaon) Nagpur-Shegaon, 316 kms. (Nagpur-Amravati-Akola-Ural-Gaigaon-Shegaon). Akola-Shegaon, 45 kms. (Akola-Ural-Gaigaon-Shegaon). State Transport Buses ply from Mumbai, Nashik, Shivaji Nagar, Bhandara, Nanded, Amravati, Nagpur, Akola, Chandrapur, Wardha, Yeotmal to Shegaon.

Photos:

श्रीचा समाधि शताब्दी महोत्सव

BLESSINGS

BLESSINGS
ON THE NET

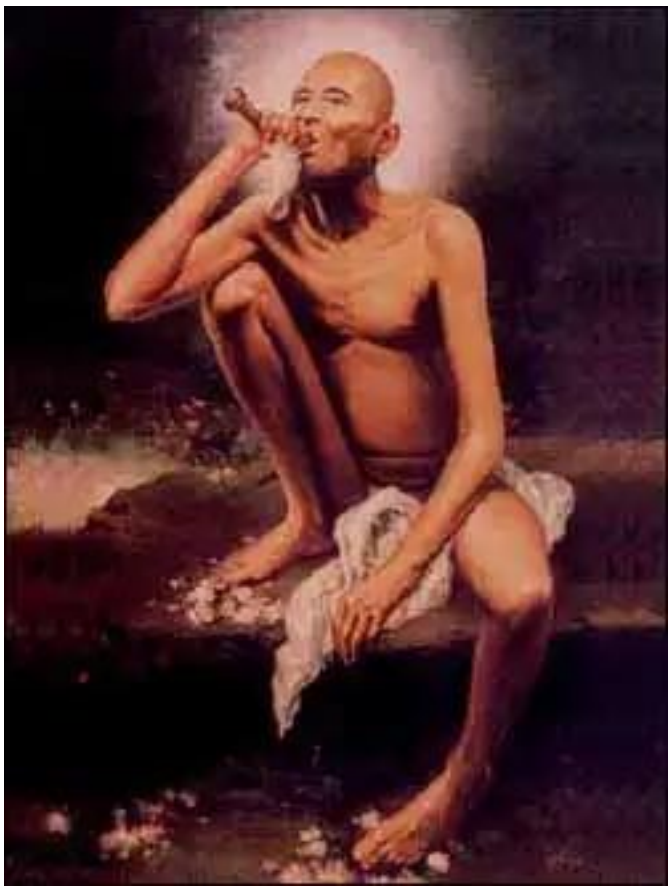
Bhakt nivas:

Anandsagar project of temple:

9

Ref: Wikipedia

Gajanan Maharaj was an Indian Hindu guru, saint and mystic. He is often believed to be an incarnation of the Hindu deity Ganesha. His origins remain uncertain. He first appeared at Shegaon, a village in Buldhana district, Maharashtra as a young man in his twenties probably during February 1878. He breathed his last on September 8, 1910 by attaining Sajeevana Samadhi which is thought to be a process of voluntary withdrawal from one's physical body. This date of his Samadhi is commemorated every year as part of the Shree Punyatithi Utsav.[1] The date of his first appearance is considered an auspicious day and is celebrated as Prakat Din Sohla.[2]



Background and biographical versions

The early life details of Gajanan Maharaj remain obscure and his date of birth also is unknown. He is believed to have made his first appearance during February 1878 at Shegaon.

One of his biographies known as Shree Gajanan Maharaj Charitra-Kosh was authored by Dasbhargav or Bhargavram Yeodekar, a native of Shegaon. The biography mentions various versions of Gajanan Maharaj's origins. While at Nashik, Dasbhargav is thought to have met a contemporary saint known as Swami Shivanand Saraswati who was speculated to be of 129 years of age at the time. According to Shivanand e was a Brahmin who had previously met Gajanan Maharaj during 1887 at Nashik. He informed Dasbhargav about the period when Gajanan Maharaj appeared in Shegaon where he lived for the remainder of his life. He claimed to have made around 25 to 30 number of visits to Gajanan Maharaj during this period. Shivanand Swami also declared that he would often visit Dadasaheb Khaparde, a resident at Amravati and stay with his family at their residence during these visits. It is claimed that Shivanand Swami later travelled to the Himalayas and was never seen again (according to pages 362–365 of the aforementioned biography that details the conversation between Dasbhargav and Shivanand Swami). It is also believed that Shivanand Swami may have been a former resident at Sajjangad, Maharashtra, also where the prominent 17th-century saint and philosopher Samarth Ramdas lived for many years. Gajanan Maharaj was an ardent user of marijuana and hashish which is exemplified in almost all available images in the public domain from the time of his attaining samadhi.Even the temple premises where he attained samadhi had a smoking choola as a symbolic representation.

Another biography of Gajanan Maharaj known as Shree Gajanan Vijay was composed by Das Ganu who was born at Akolner. Das Ganu who was initially named Narayan by his maternal relatives had at some point moved to Ahmednagar, Maharashtra where his father had been a care-taker of a property. He was later renamed as Ganesh and his grandfather often called him Ganu, a shorter version of his name.[3] When he arrived at Pandharpur, Das Ganu was contacted by a resident at Shegaon, Ramchandra Krishnaji Patil who was also a devotee of Gajanan Maharaj. He advised Das Ganu to write a biography on Gajanan Maharaj.[4]

It is believed that he had once visited Nashik, Maharashtra and the surrounding pilgrimage sites including Kapiltirtha. He lived at Kapiltirtha for around 12 years.[5] Contemporaries of Gajanan Maharaj identified him by several names such as Gin Gine Buwa, Ganpat Buwa, and Awaliya Baba.

Parallels with other prominent saints and spiritual masters

According to his biography Shree Gajanan Vijay, Gajanan Maharaj used to consider a few other spiritual personalities such as Narasingji, Vasudevanand Saraswati (Tembhe Swami Maharaj) and Sai Baba of Shirdi as brothers. Gajanan Maharaj appeared as the Hindu deity Vitthala in Pandharapur for his one devotees Bapuna Kale. He also appeared as Samarth Ramdas for another devotee.

There are some similarities between Gajanan Maharaj and Swami Samarth of Akkalkot, another Hindu guru and mystic. They both were Paramahans and AjanBahu. They represent different forms taken from the same source .

He is regarded as an enlightened being[citation needed]. He received a significant following in Maharashtra and thousands visit the Shegaon temple every year. According to the Shree Gajanan Vijay, he was an exponent of three streams of Yoga i.e. Karma, Bhakti and Gyan Yoga.

Appearances and divine powers

According to a legend, a money lender named Bankat Lal Agarwal first saw Gajanan Maharaj in a "superconscious state" on 23 February 1878 on a street, eating leftover food which was thrown (and thus spreading the message of food is life and food should not be wasted). Sensing him to be not an ordinary man who needs food to eat but a Yogi, Bankat took him home and asked Maharaj to stay with him. In his lifetime, he performed many miracles such as giving a fresh lease on life to one Janrao Deshmukh, lighting the clay-pipe without fire, filling a dry well with water, drawing sugar cane juice by twisting canes with his hands, curing leprosy of a man, curing himself of the many bites of honey bees, etc. Some of the above acts are because Shri Gajanan Maharaj knew Yoga Shastra on his own admission in the book by Shri Das Ganu Maharaj.

During a public meeting on the occasion of Shiv Jayanti, the great freedom fighter Lokmanya Tilak met Gajanan Maharaj. When Tilak delivered a charismatic speech, Maharaj predicted that Tilak would get a very harsh sentence by the British Raj. Maharaj's words did come true, however, Tilak is said to have taken blessings of Maharaj and his Prasad which helped him in writing his book – Shrimadh Bhagavad Gita Rahasya, which is the summarised version of the holy book of Hindus, the Bhagavad Gita.[6]

Shree Gajanan Maharaj took Samadhi on 8 September 1910. His earthly remains were buried and a temple in his name is built on his Samadhi at Shegaon. Maharaj was prescient and had predicted his time on this earth was close to getting over. His devotees had started building the temple in his honour for some time before his Samadhi-din. In fact, his Samadhi mandir is just below the temple of Shri Ram. It is said that Shri Gajanan Maharaj would routinely worship at the temple of Shri Ram during his lifetime. Shri Gajanan Maharaj was fond of smoking ganja in his chilam and is supposed to have also started a dhooni (loosely meaning hearth, but representing a glowing chilum[check spelling]) during his lifetime. The dhooni is still burning and is located very near the Samadhi mandir. At the time when he filled a dry well with water, the saint who had denied him water, saying all wells here are dry, Shri Bhaskar Maharaj Jayle, later went on to become his big devotee. Bhaskar Maharaj's grandson, Shri Vasudeva Maharaj Jayle was also a great devotee of Gajanan Maharaj, whose Shraddhasagar Ashram in Akot is a spiritual place for devotees in nearby areas.

Shri Sant Gajanan Maharaj Sansthan

In the presence of Gajanan Maharaj, Shri Sant Gajanan Maharaj Sansthan, a body of 12 trustees was formed on 12 September 1908 so as to commemorate the holy place which Maharaj had hinted Ya Jagi Rahil Re (It will be at this place) about his place and day for Samadhi.[7] The area around the temple is well maintained. Shri Gajanan Maharaj Mandir is located below the temple of Shri Ram.[8] In the same area, there is the place where the Dhooni is burning. Also nearby the Dhooni is the place where the devotees can see Maharaj's paduka (wooden sandals), the temple of Vithoba and Rukmini and the temple of Hanuman. There is an umbar tree just near the temple of Hanuman and it is said to have been in existence since the days of Shri Gajanan Maharaj.

Shivshankar Patil is the head of the trust[9] and well known in India for his administration and management of the temple, bhojan kaksha, engineering and management college, Anand Sagar project and many other institution run by the trust located at Shegaon managed by Shri Gajanan Maharaj Sansthan Shegaon affiliated to Amravati university. This college is one of the best institutes for engineering education in Vidarbha region. The Anand Sagar project is also developed by the trust over 650 acres for tourist with all facilities at nominal rates. It is one of the largest amusement places in Maharashtra.The temple is famous in Maharashtra for its clean, neat, tidy environment and polite and respectful behaviour of the sevakas of Gajanan Maharaj trust who work there just for seva. Shegaon is on main line -Mumbai-Howrah route. Most of the trains which are going to Howrah stops (2-3 min) at Shegaon.

Ref: gajanandarshan.com

About Maharaj:

We salute the very dust particles on the Feet of saints. Liberation does not hold any charm to us. Only saints are great. Nothing is greater than them. He is a Bhrahmajnyani, who thinks of saints always. Such a person treats saints as God. He does not think of any other thing.

Saints are gods as it were. Saints are respected all over the world. They are respected in all religions. How do the saints gain this divinity? Saints subdue the inherent enemies viz. lust, anger, greed, ego, hypocrisy and jeal¬ousy. They love all the living creatures in the world. They think of the welfare of all the beings. They are those who have achieved the equilibrium of mind. They always merge in meditation and they meditate on God. They spend their lives for the benefit of all. Just as God sustains every living being, the saints also protect and nourish every living being. Saints thus are in no way less than gods. Saints are a repository of virtues. They can be compared with a wish fulfilling cow or a wish fulfilling tree. They can be compared with a parisa stone which can convert iron into gold. Saints perform good actions and men get their desires fulfilled. Saints burn away the dross in the character of men. Saints can inspire the rich to protect the poor. They inspire the wealth and charities are performed. Wells and tanks are dug out and people can get cool drinking water in the summer. The hungry get food and thus can sustain themselves in drought and famine. The rich erect temples and shelters for the poor and also hospitals and schools. Thus saints themselves can cause a spring to well up. They can turn an infertile land into fertile one. Saints will live in huts but can raise palatial buildings.

A body functions as long as a soul inhabits it. Similarly saints are the souls of the society. A society devoid of saints is bound to destroy itself, may it be anywhere in the world. India abounds in sages. Maharashtra has a galaxy of saints.

Shri Gajanan Maharaj, The saint of Shegaon made his first appearance in Shegaon on 23r February 1878. He was quite young then. He was seen picking up rice particles from a thrown away leaf plate. He drank water along with cattle and went away. Thereafter he appear lying under the standing horse of Shri Govind Maharaj Taklikar, who was giving a musical discourse in a Shiva temple. Shri Govind Maharaj could know the wisdom of Gajanan Maharaj, from the words uttered by him. Thereafter, Maharaj became known in and near about Shegaon. Gajanan Maharaj was a siddha and was oblivious of his surroundings. He used to lie anywhere, eat anything, wear any piece of cloth or move naked. Once a woman fed him a ball of half a seer chilies which he ate gladly and drank water. He was unaffected. He used to chant" gani gana ganat botey ". That is why he came to be known as Gajanan Maharaj. People used to

offer him rich clothes, ornaments, money and eatables. He used to discard these things and move away elsewhere. Devotees often felt peaceful in his presence. They used to feel elevated in his presence. Gajanan Maharaj entered in maha samadhi on 8th of September 1910 at 8 A.M., when large crowds were chanting God's name. Late Han Kukaji Patil erected a temple on the spot where Gajanan Maharaj left his body. Gajanan Maharaj Institute has been founded and it is conducting various welfare activities. Shri Ramchandra Krishnaji Patil managed the affairs of the institute from 1913 to 1948. His line continues to manage the affairs of the institute. Shri Dasaganu Maharaj has written the biography of Shri Gajanan Maharaj in an ovi meter.

It has 21 chapters.

SANSTHAN BRANCHES:

- Shri Kshetra Pandharpur - Shakha
- Shri Kshetra Alandi - Shakha
- Shri Kshetra Trambakeshwar - Shakha
- Shri Kshetra Kapildbara - Shakha
- Shri Kshetra **Girda - Shakha**
- **Shri Kshetra Omkareshwar - Shakha**

(A) Shri Kshetra Pandharpur :- The construction work ofGajanan Temple was started in Pandharpur in 1985 which wascompleted on Wednesday 28-4-99. That day the "Pran Pratishtha''ceremony was organized. The temple is 117''′75" feet in size & the Kalasb is 84' feet high. Three trucks hasbeen continuously used to bring marble from Makrana (Rajasthan).There were 34000 craftsmen & labors from Rajasthan working hand inhand to give major shape to Stones & brought to Pandharpur. TheKalash, & Main gate of temple along with 'Dhwaj Stambh' are GoldPlated & decently conceived. Other gates a Silver Plated and aremade by expert craftsmen from Banaras.

(B) Shri Kshetra Aalandi :- Branch Sansthan has receivedtwo acres of land on which marble temple of Shreeji an officeBhakt Niwas, Sadhu Niwas beautiful garden are proposed at anexpenditure Rs.700 lakhs approximately on that project.

(C) Shri Kshetra Trombkeshwar :- Shakha On this holly placeconstruction work of 150 room Bhakta Niwas and Worker House hasalready begun. Resides a marble temple of Shreeji, a tribal host &library are proposed which lead another Rs.900 lakhs.

(D) Shri Kshetra Kapildhara Shakha :- Here the Gajanan Maharajdid for 12 years. his religious mortification. Sansthan hasreceived 8 acres of land on which temple of Shreeji, Mahadwar,Sadhak Niwas, Servants Quarter, Lecture hall, Tribal Hostel & 100bed hospital are proposed. Approximximate cost of this project isRs.900 lakhs.

(E) Shri Kshetra Girda Branch :- This 90 acres of landis totally Uninhabited which will be very helpful for "Sadhna"Here Sansthan is Planning to board a Sadhna Gruh. There will bedifferent. "Sadhana Kaksha' for different sadhna. It will be costing Rs. 700 lacks.

(F) Shri Kshetra Omkareshwar Shakha :- The Sansthan has received 4acres of land at the holy bank of Narmada. Sanshtan has started to sell here "Shree Granth Stotra" along with authorized literature of Sansthan on the basis of no profit no loss toIncrease faith & belief among people, besides this Shreeji'sdifferent size photograph, cassette of Aarti, Bbopali song by LataMangeshkar are available. Even a small documentary film ofShreeji's life has been prepared for publicity which available in Marathi, Hindi, Telugu & Kannada languages.

A unique arrangement of Palki & Dindi procession was started from Shegaonto Pandharpur in 1968 & from Shegaon to Aalandi in 1975 for the convenience of Bhakts. Along with this Dindi some Palkhis also goto Trambkeshwar, Paithan, Muktabai. Ujjain etc.

Every year nearly 300 to 600 people called "Varkari" join the procession inPandharpur & Aalandi Every day about 10,000 Bhakts Visit Sansthanand Sansthan receives nearly Rs. 50000 per day by way of donation.Counting Machine is also displayed to count the visitors. For Conveniences of Bhakts Sansthan has opened several departments like Abhishek Dept., Donation dept., Utensil dept., SecurityDept., M.O. Dept. Construction Division. Water Supply dept. etc.To bring Bhakts from Station to Temple and temple to StationSansthan has provided 3 luxury buses, which run day-&-night.

Daily schedule:

Kakda Arti 5.00 am

Abhishek 8.00 am to 10.00 am

Madhyanha Arti 11.00 am

Mahaprasad (Free of cost) 11.30 am to 1.00 pm

Shri Satyanarayan 1.00 pm to 4.00 pm

Chaturtdi Pooja on Chaturtdi days 1.00 pm to 4.00 pm

Pravachan 4.00 pm to 5.00 pm

Sanja Arti at Sunset

Bhajan 8.00 pm to 9.00 pm

Shejaarti 9.30 pm

Kirtan 9.00 pm to 10.00 pm

Mandir's Yearly Schedule:

1 Chaitra Shudha 1 to 9 Shri Ram Nawami, Yagya-Hari Kirtan, Mahaprasad,

2 Chaitra Shudha 10 Morning 7:00 Dahi Handi, Kala, Sewadhari Shri Narayan Maharaj Punyatithi.

3 Chaitra Shudha 15 Hari Kirtan for Hanuman Jayanti

4 Chaitra Vadya 5 Hari Kirtan for Shri Bhaskar Maharaj Punyatithi

5 Vaishakh Shudha 5 Hari Kirtan for Shri Madadya Shankaracharya

6 Vaishakh Shudha 14 Hari Kirtan for Shri Narsingh Jayanti

7 Vaishakh Vadya 6 Shri Sevadhari Balubhau Maharaj Punyatithi

8 Vaishakh Vadya 10 Hari Kirtan for Shri Sant Muktabai Punyatithi

9 Vaishakh Vadya 11 Hari Kirtan for Shri Narad Jayanti

10 Jestha Vadya 12 Hari Kirtan for Shri Sant Nivruttinath Maharaj Punyatithi

11 Ashadha Shudha 11 Palkhi Procession of Shri Gajanan Maharaj in Town

12 Ashadha Vadya 13 Hari Kirtan for Shri Sant Namdeo Maharaj Punyatithi

13 Shrawan Mas Hari Kirtan for Adhik Mas throughout the whole month

14 Shrawan Vadya 8 Hari Kirtan for Shri Krishna Janmashtami & Prasad distribution after birth of Lord Krishna.

15 Bhadrapad Shudha 1 to 5 Yatra, Yagya, Mahaprasad, & Hari Kirtan on Punyatithi of Paramhans Yogiraj Shri Gajanan Maharaj.

16 Bhadrapad Shudha 5 Palkhi procession of Shri Gajanan Maharaj in Town

17 Bhadrapad Shudha 1 to 15 Hari Kirtan & Shrimad Bhagwat Week

18 Ashwin 1 to 9 Hari Kirtan for Nawaratri

19 Ashwin Shudha 10 Hari Kirtan for Vijayadashmi

20 Ashwin Shudha 15 Hari Kirtan & Milk Prasad for Kojagiri Poornima

21 Kartik Shudha 11 Palkhi Procession of Shri Gajanan Maharaj in Town

22 Kartik Vadya 13 Hari Kirtan for Shri Gyaneshwar Maharaj Punyatithi

23 Margshirsh Shudha 11 For Gita Jayanti,Gita Parayan in the Morning and Hari Kirtan in the Night

24 Margshirsh Shudha 15 Hari Kirtan in the Afternoon for Shri Datta Jayanti

25 Margshirsh Vadya 13 Hari Kirtan for Sopandeo Maharaj Saswad, Punyatithi

26 Poush Vadya 7Hari Kirtan for Swami Vivekanand Jayanti

27 Magha Vadya 1 to 7 Yatra, Yagya, Mahaprasad, & Hari Kirtan on Pragat Diwas of Paramhans Yogiraj Shri Gajanan Maharaj.

28 Magha Vadya 7 Palkhi Procession of Shri Gajanan Maharaj in Town

29 Magha Vadya 9 Hari Kirtan for Ramdas Swami (Das Nawami)

30 Magha Vadya 13 Hari Kirtan for Maha Shiva Ratri

31 Falgun Shudha 1 Hari Kirtan for Shri Sant Nilobarai Punyatithi

32 Falgun Shudha 2 Hari Kirtan for Shri Ramkrishna Paramhansa Punyatithi

33 Falgun Shudha 15 Hari Kirtan for Shri Chaitanya Mahaprabhu Jayanti

34 Falgun Vadya 2 Hari Kirtan for Shri Eknath Maharaj Shashthi

35 Every Thursday and Dashmi Palkhi procession in the Mandir campus, (Palkhi procession will not be conducted during Harinaam Saptah)

36 Every Thursday, Dashmi and Ekadashi. Hari Kirtan in the night from 8 pm to 10 pm

37 Daily in the afternoon 4pm to 5pm Pravachan on Gyaneshwari, Mahabharat, Ramayan, Upanishad, Bhagwat etc by Sants and Mahants will be delivered at the Sansthan

37 Ashadha Vari Departure of Ashadha Vari Padyatra for Shri Kshetra Pandharpur

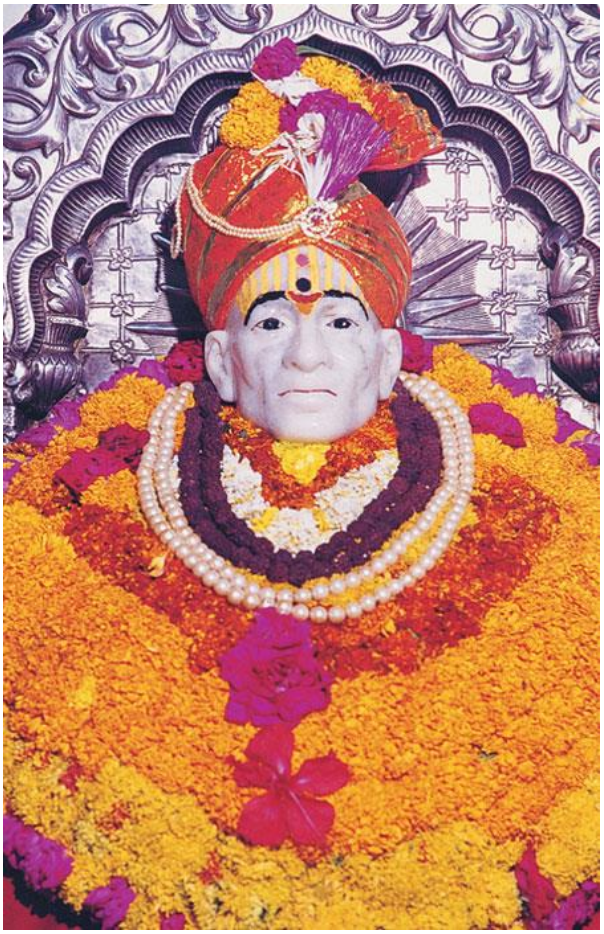
38 Kartik Vari Departure of Kartik Vari Padyatra for Shri Kshetra Alandi

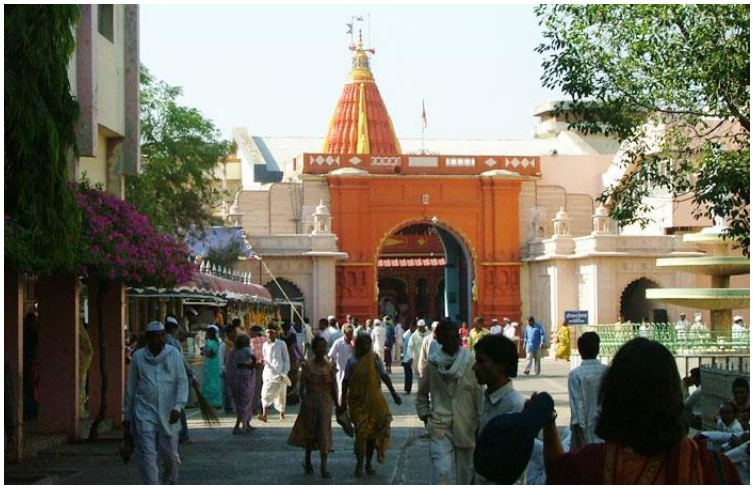
39 Paush Vari Departure of Paush Vari for Shri Kshetra Tryambakeshwar (by Sansthan Bus)

40 Falgun Vadya 6 Departure of Palkhi for Shri Kshetra Paithan (by Sansthan Bus)

41 Magha Vadya 10 Departure of Palkhi for Shri Kshetra Edlabad (by Sansthan Bus)

Photos:





Ref: shreeswami.org

Shri Gajanan Maharaj of Shegaon

There is hardly any authenticated information about the early life of Shri Gajanan Avdhoot, popularly known as Gajanan Maharaj. His place of birth, date of birth, parentage etc. are shrouded with mystery, although people speculate that he was born in a place named Sajjangarh in Maharashtra.

It has been experienced that the terminal points (birth and death) in the lives of spiritually advanced souls is often mystical.

Shri Gajanan did not reveal about his past and did not encourage people to search for it. However, Shri Gajanan Avdhoot was first noticed collecting left over food items in a garbage dump on the outskirts of village Shegaon in Mahrashtra by a person named Bankatlal Aggarwal. The Maharaj, although having a shining and extremely healthy body, was at that

time in a superconscious state without a sense of his body; for he had no clothes on his person.

Bankatlal, who had earlier association with some spiritually advanced persons, sensed that the apparently crazy person collecting food from the dustbin might be a 'Siddha'. It was 23rd February, 1878. Bankatlal, along with a friend named Damodar Pant Kulkarni approached Maharaj with humility and asked "Maharaj, why are you eating left over food, if you are hungry, I will certainly make arrangements for you. "However, Maharaj paid no heed to his words and continued to eat his food in a state of utter detachment. Seeing this, Bankatlal ran to the Ashram situated nearby, collected whatever food he could, and came back to Maharaj. As he offered food, Maharaj mixed up all the food items and gulped it down.

It may be understood that the saints at this level actually do not have a sense of taste as they are beyond the body state. Bankatlal, thereafter, went away to collect some drinking water. By the time he returned, he was shocked to see Maharaj happily drinking water from the reservoir meant for cattle. Bankatlal was convinced that he was in the presence of no ordinary mortal but a highly evolved spiritual entity. He prostrated in reverence and asked for blessings. By the time he lifted his head, Maharaj had vanished from there.

Disappearance and reappearance are one of the eight 'siddhis' or powers that yogis of India used to possess in the past. Bankatlal was extremely sad and depressed at the sudden disappearance of Maharaj but at that time little did he know that Gajanan Avdhoot was his own Sadguru (the Master) who had himself come at that time. Sadgurus or Perfect Masters attract or reach their disciples when the appropriate time comes, to lead them to their spiritual goal. Their attraction becomes so powerful that it becomes difficult for anyone to resist. No doubt, therefore, that Bankatlal was so sad at his disappearance. His mind could think of nothing except Gajanan Avdhoot all the time and he searched for him whole day without any success. However, he again found Maharaj in the evening when he went to the old Shiva temple to join the worship. He was overjoyed to find him and in an emotionally choked voice requested Baba to come and stay in his house. Maharaj, on his request, came to his house from where his divine function (Leela) started.

The function of the Sadguru is to give a universal push to all the human beings and other species towards spiritual evolution. For them, caste, religion, sex, nationality and even difference in species etc. does not matter. They are humans with human beings and animals with animals. When they start playing this role, people from far and wide start getting drawn as if by the pull of an invisible force. In fact, this is what Shri Sainath used to say, "I draw my children from thousands of miles like a child pulling a bird with a string tied to its legs".

With the advent of Gajanan Avdhoot thousands of them experienced temporal upliftment. With so many people visiting his house, Bankatlal tried to make whatever arrangements he could.It is not easy to have a perfect master as one's guest, as social or religious laws do not

limit them. Whatever they say or think, happens as they only carry out the functions of God with the help of nature. Their behavior at times becomes extremely unpredictable to the common man. At times they behave like children, at times like a mad man or even like a person possessed.

Nevertheless whatever they do, it is for the good of others. Only spiritually advanced people can understand this motivation behind the actions of a Sadguru. Maharaj often used to quietly escape out Bankatlal used to search him out by strenuous efforts and would request him to come back.

One day Maharaj quietly strayed away to another village named Adgaon. At about mid day, when the sun was on the high, he approached a farmer cultivating his land and requested for drinking water, the farmer had with him. The farmer, named Bhaskar Patel, thought that he was one of the ordinary types of mendicant sadhus and started rebuking him saying that he would not give a drop of water which he has carried from home to a sadhu who is a parasite on the society. Maharaj only smiled without any reaction and slowly walked towards what looked like an old well. Bhaskar Patel again started teasing him from behind saying that it is a dry well and how can any fool get water from there. Maharaj reached the well and meditated for a few moments and soon the well, which was dry for about twelve years, was filled with clean water. He quenched his thirst with this water. Seeing this miracle, Bhaskar Patel realised that he (Maharaj) was no ordinary man and profusely apologised for his intemperate behavior.

The Sadgurus are the ocean of love and mercy, and they are incapable of getting annoyed or angry-far to speak of being revengeful to the creations of God. That is why the epithets “Kripa Sindhu” (Ocean of grace) or “Daya Nidhi” (Abode of Mercy) etc. are used for them.

Seeing the plight of Bhaskar Patel moved Maharaj told him that he has created water for him in the well so that Patel does not have to carry water from the village strenuously every day for cultivation or drinking.

The love that we sometimes feel within us, the depth of kindness that stirs in our heart when we are in touch with a Sadguru, is because the Sadguru first showers his total love and compassion on us without any qualification and even without our asking. This is what in known as “Ahetuk Kripa” (the grace without asking) Thus, by total sacrifice of himself, the Sadguru tries to evolve his children towards their goal and teach that sacrifice for others without any intention of getting returns raises Godly qualities in human beings.

The Sadguru teaches, by his own examples that in order to shine one must sacrifice one self. No one can truly help others without any sacrifice on himself. Protection of the Sadguru is the strongest armoury in a person's life because the extent to which a Sadguru can go to protect his children cannot be imagined.

Once Maharaj was invited by Bankatlal, went to his farmland to eat corn stalk (Bhutta). Baba, along with a group of devotees sat under a tree, lit fire and started roasting the corn (Bhutta). No body had seen that there was a honey beehive on the tree. As the smoke from the fire reached the hive, the honeybees got out in swarms and started stinging everybody. Except Maharaj all of the devotees ran away. All the honeybees, thereafter, settled on the body of Maharaj who continued to stay unmoved and in his normal composure. Suddenly Bankatlal saw this from a distance and was moved by the plight of Maharaj. When he approached Maharaj to render help, Maharaj addressing the honeybees said, "you go back to your own place. My dear devotee Bankatlal should suffer no pain". No sooner than he uttered these words that the entire swarm of honeybees returned back to the hive. The devotees on return saw that Baba's whole body was full of stings. No ordinary person can quietly bear the stinging of a swarm of honeybees. All of them started thinking that Maharaj must be in pain. Seeing their plight Shri Gajanan Maharaj gave a smile and took a deep breath. At once all the stings fell out of his body in hundreds.

In this case what the Sadguru did was to take on his own body the pain of the honeybees stings and not allowing his children to suffer.

After a short stay at Khodgaon, the Maharaj returned to Shegaon. There he moved to the house of one Khandu Patil. His style of living was so ordinary like that of Shri Sai Baba of Shirdi that it was not easy for everyone to make out about of the depth of his spiritual personality in the first look. One day, about ten South Indian Brahmins, with the intention of earning some money came to Maharaj, who was sleeping under the cover of a blanket. Suddenly Maharaj woke up during the recitation and pointed out to the Brahmins that they were pronouncing the vedas in a wrong manner. Thereafter, he himself started reciting. Soon the Brahmins realised that Maharaj was a Saint of very high spiritual order and prostrated at his feet. Maharaj blessed them all and also gave them dakshina.

One day Maharaj went to the Nilakanth temple near the village and desired to stay there. Patil built a palm cottage for him and people started visiting the place. Once a group of Gossains (a type of Sadhu) claiming to be the disciples of one Brahmin Guruji reached the place where Baba was staying. The pretentious Sadhus demanded halwa, puri (a variety of food in India) and ganja (opium) from Patil. They also told him that by doing so he would get more virtue than by serving a mad and naked person like Gajanan Maharaj. After taking his food just in order to prove his superiority over Maharaj the group leader, Brahmagiriji started

lecturing on Bhagavad-Gita to draw attention of people. He started explaining “Nainam chhindanti Sastrani, Nainam Dahati Pavakam”- meaning ‘neither weapons can destroy the soul nor can fire burn it’. In spite of his efforts, people were found to be collecting around Gajanan Maharaj who was smoking his Chilum (clay tobacco pipe) sitting on a wooden bed right opposite to Brahmagiriji. His ego was hurt and he became very angry finding absence of proper public appreciation and attention. Strange are the ways of Sadgurus. In this situation a strange thing happened. The bed on which Maharaj was sitting suddenly caught fire. As the fire rose up the disciples of Maharaj requested him to get out of fire and also started arranging for water. Maharaj said that neither water would be used to extinguish fire nor would he get out of the fire bed. Addressing Brahmagiriji who was enjoying the sight, Maharaj said, “since you have been telling people for the last one hour that neither weapon can destroy nor fire can burn the soul, please come and prove it by sitting on fire.” On this Brahmagiriji did not react but tried to avoid the situation. Then Maharaj asked a physically strong disciple to catch hold of Brahmagiriji and bring him before Maharaj.

One can well imagine the condition of a pretentious sadhu in such a situation. His ego was totally shattered and he repented not only for his behavior but also for his pretentiousness. Maharaj pardoned him and advised him on the path to be followed for spiritual upliftment.

The Sadguru is the Universal Guru. He deals with each person at his level of consciousness. He tries to destroy their ego through his superior power in order to evolve that person. Sadguru removes all such limitations of mind and body that are not conducive to the evolution of a soul slowly. What methods in the gross, subtle or mental level the Sadguru may use can never be predicted by anyone.

Dattavtars:

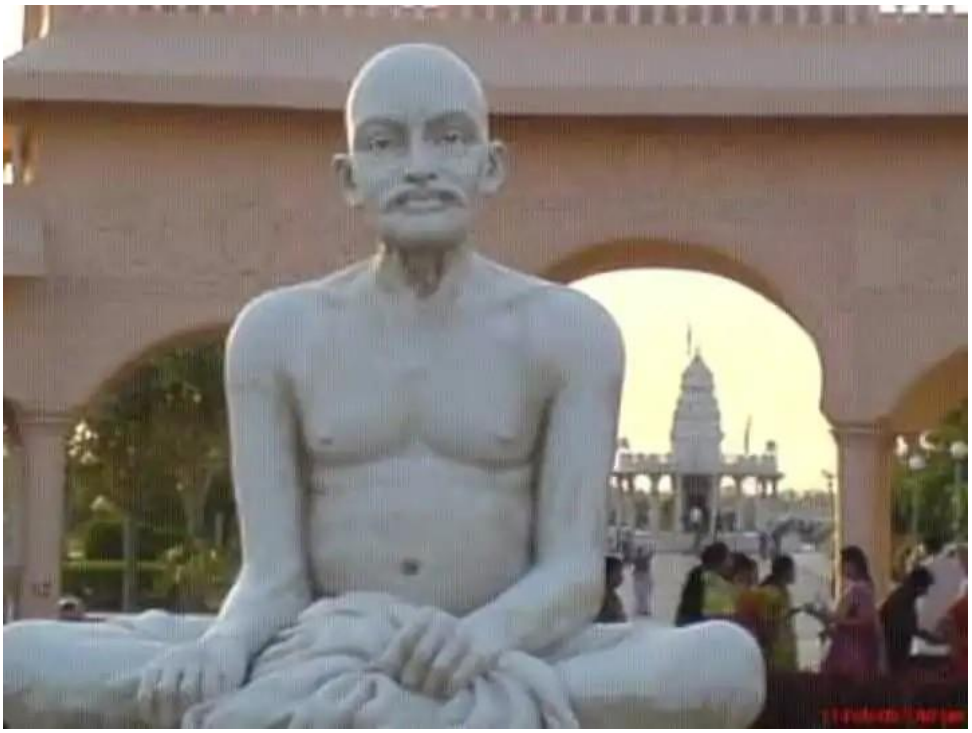
Shripad SriVallabh Sri Narasimha Saraswati Shree Swami Samarth Sri Sai Baba of Shirdi.

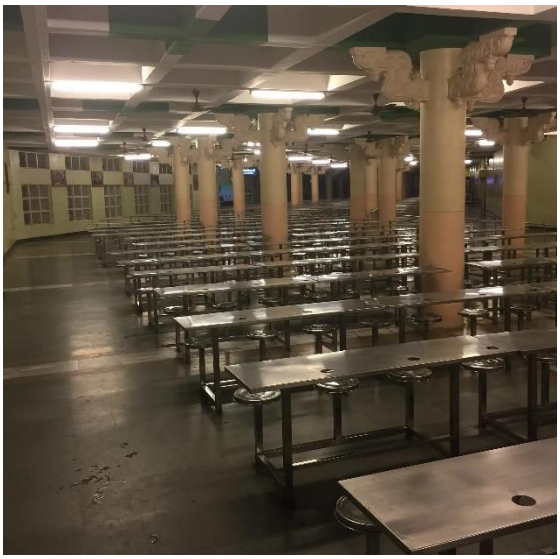
The Perfect Masters :

Shankar Maharaj , Hazrat Tajuddin Baba , Narayan Maharaj , Meher Baba , Hazrat Babajan, Shri Upasani (Baba) Maharaj , Shri Manik Prabhu Maharaj , ParamSadguru Shree Gajanan Maharaj of Akkalkot, Shri Krishna Saraswati Swami, Swami Swaroopanad of Pawas, Shri Vasudevanand Saraswati Swami Maharaj.

Ref: tripadvisor.in

Photos:

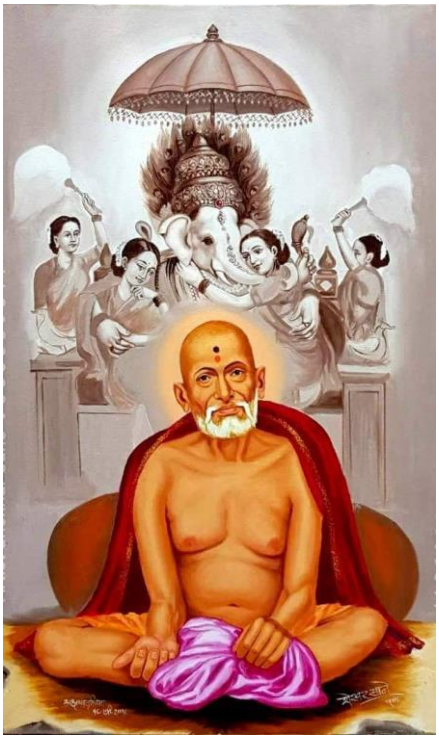


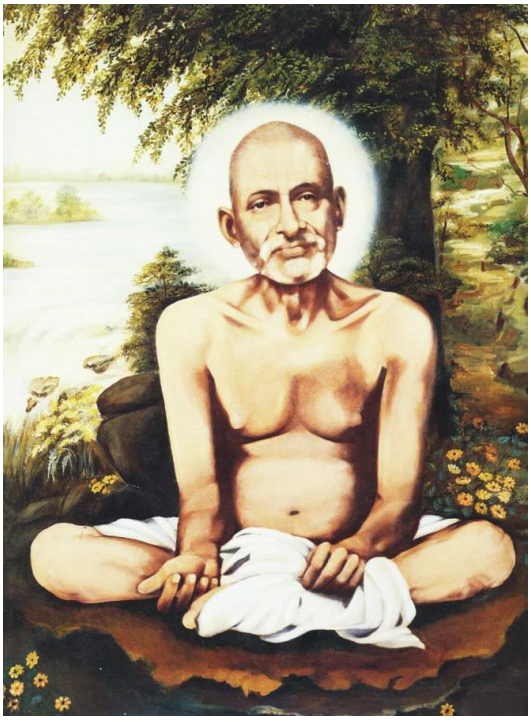


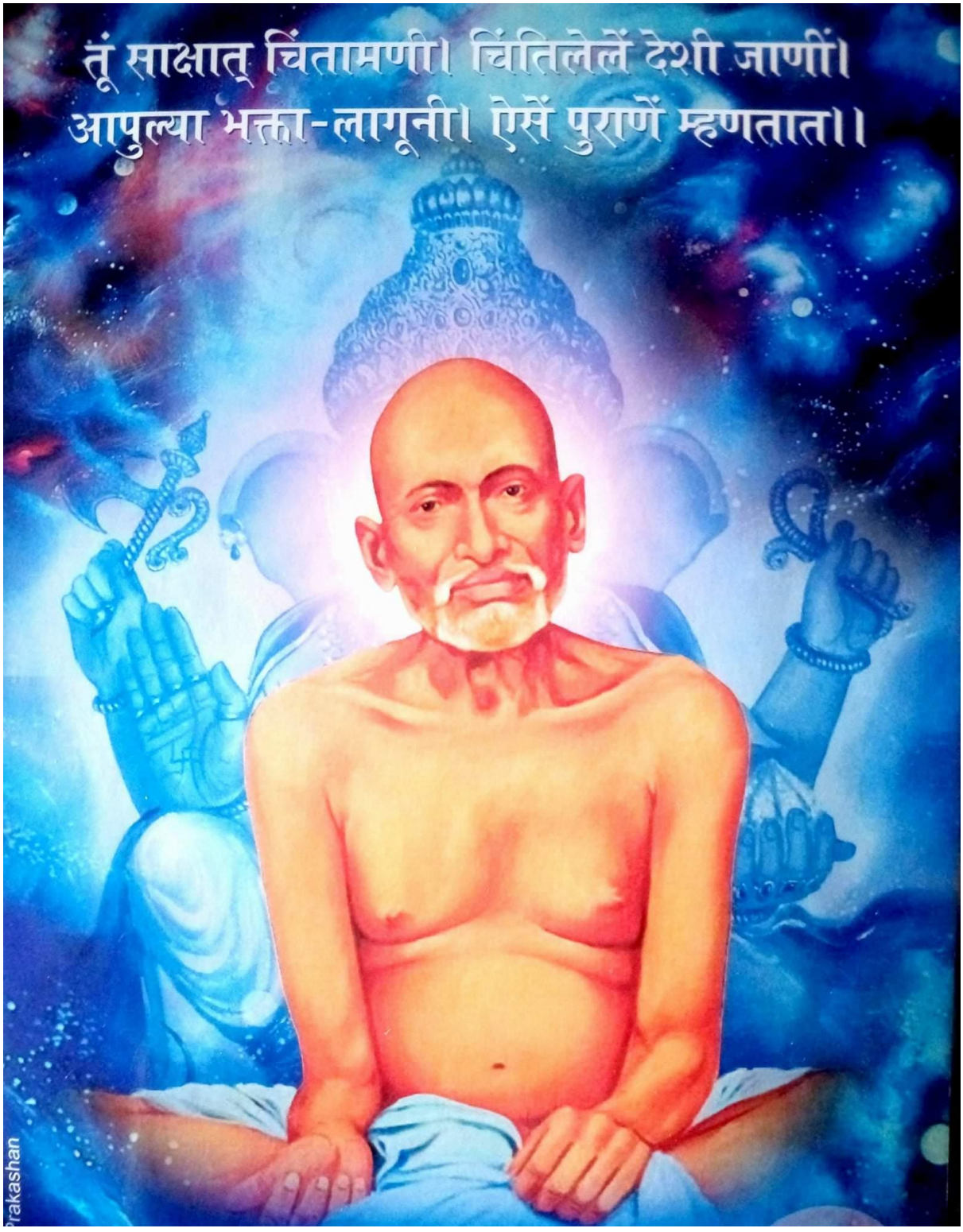
श्री संत नामदेव महाराज

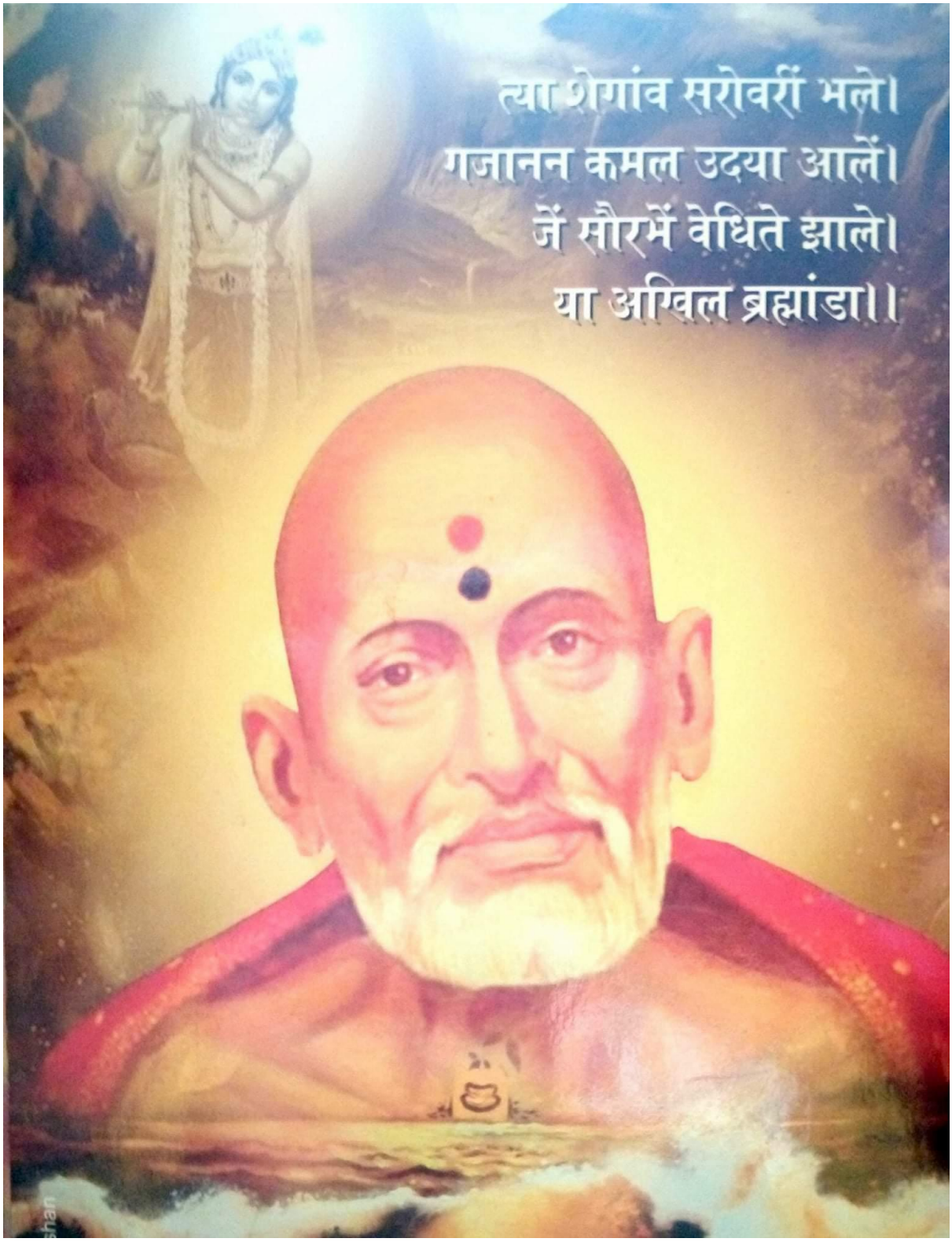
Ref: Facebook page: Shri Sant Gajanan Maharaj

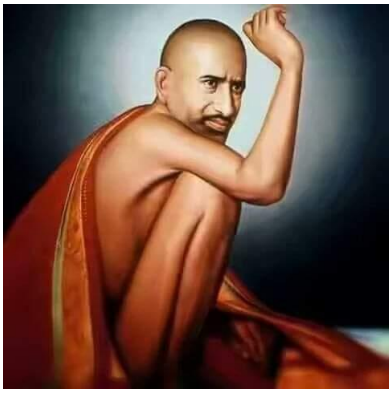
Photos:

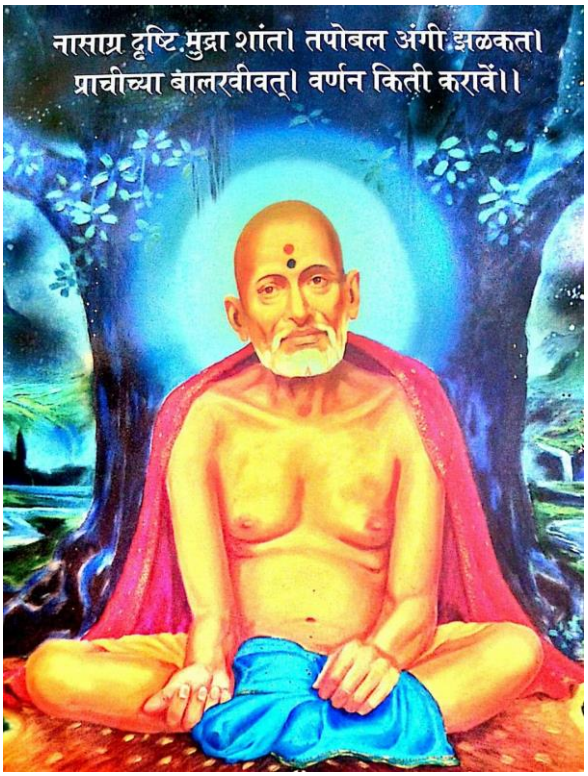


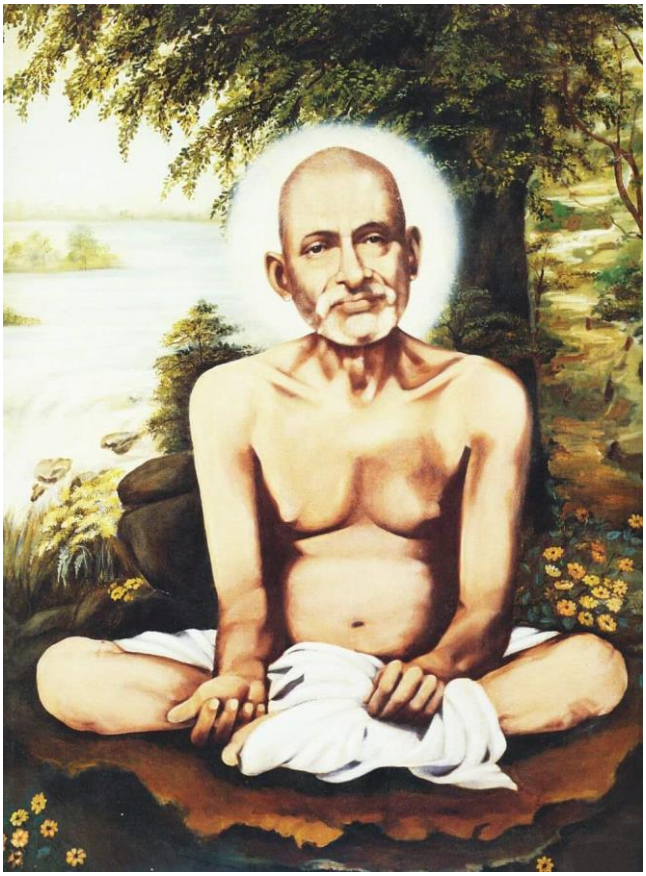



तूं साक्षात् चिंतामणी। चिंतिलेलें देशी जाणीं।
आपुल्या भक्ता-लागूनी। ऐसें पुराणें म्हणतात।।

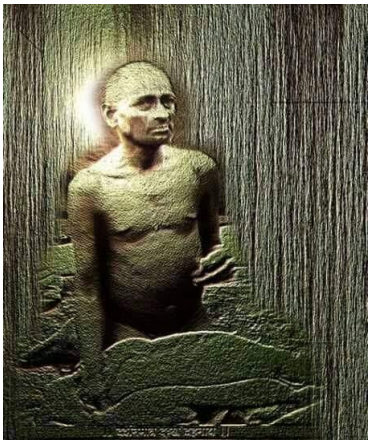

त्या शेगांव सरोवरीं भले।
गजानन कमल उदया आलें।
जें सौरभें वेधिते झाले।
या अखिल ब्रह्मांडा।।

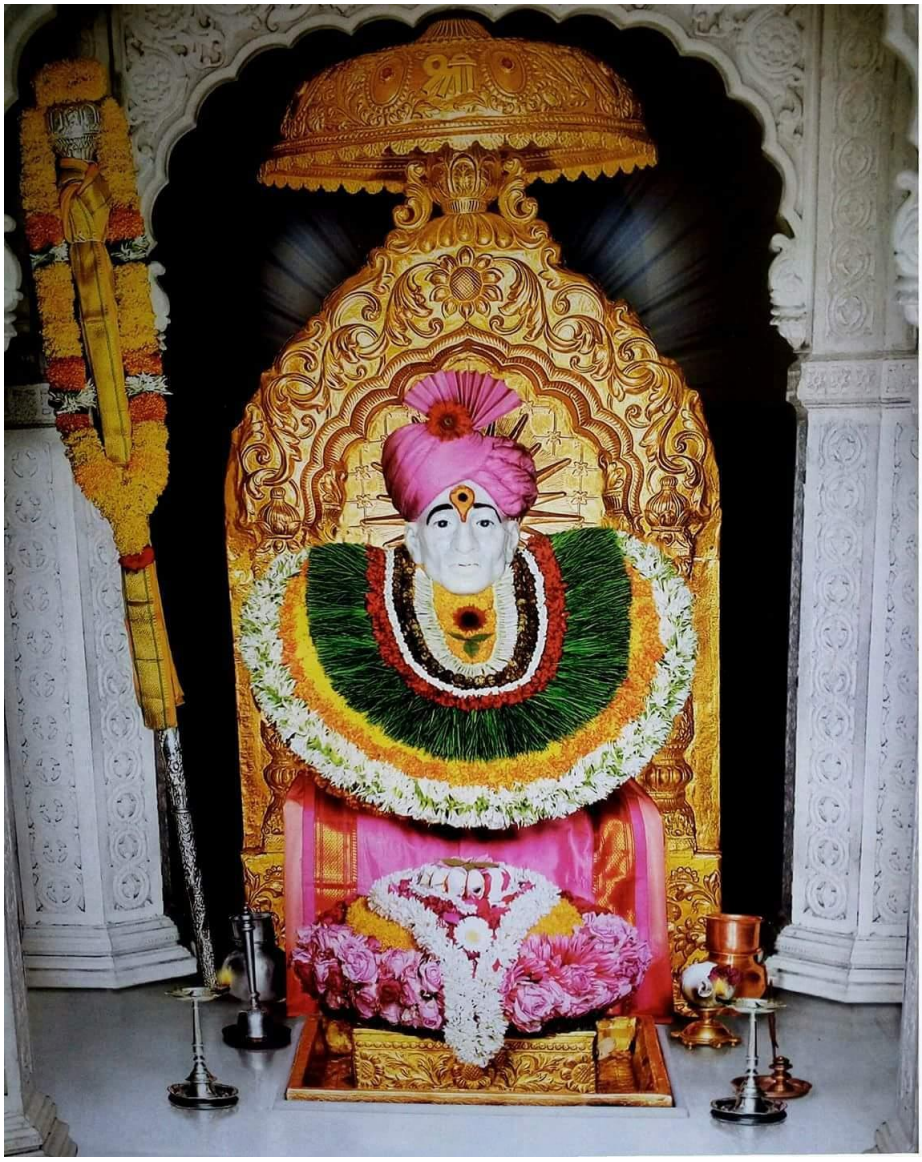


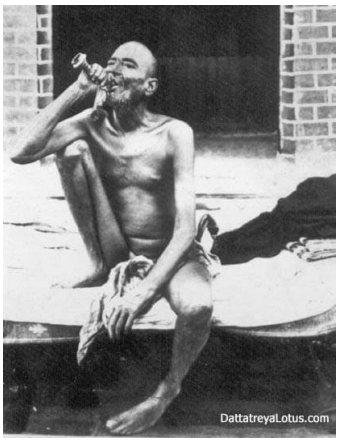

नासाग्र दृष्टि मुद्रा शांत। तपोबल अंगी झळकत।
प्राचीच्या बालरवीवत्। वर्णन किती करावें।।



लक्ष्य दिव्यांचे तोरण ल्याली
उटण्याचा स्पर्श सुगंधी
फराळाची लज्जत न्यारी
रंगावलीचा शालू भरजरी
आली आली दिवाळी आली
दिपावलीच्या हार्दिक शुभेच्छा
© www.chitrakavita.com

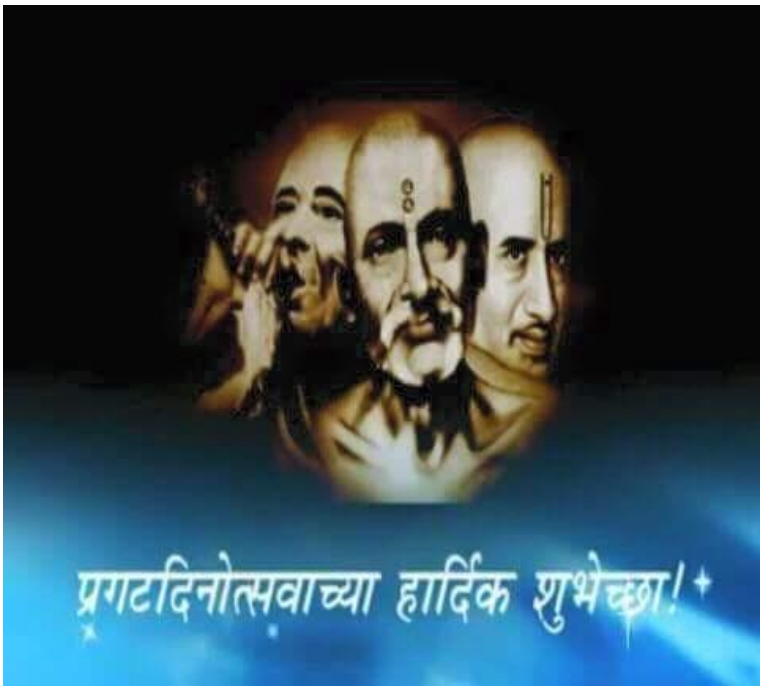






Ref:Facebook page: Gajanan Maharaj Paduka Sansthan, Mundgaon, Akola

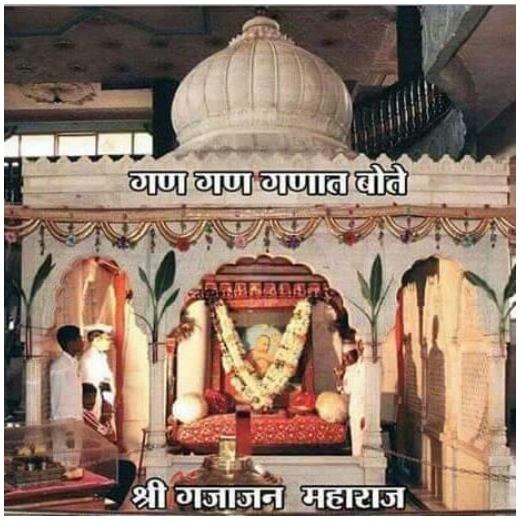
Photos:


प्रगटदिनोत्सवाच्या हार्दिक शुभेच्छा!

सुंदर ते ध्यान
उभे विठेवरी

www.facebook.com/gajananmaharajdarshan/
दि. १९/६/२०१६

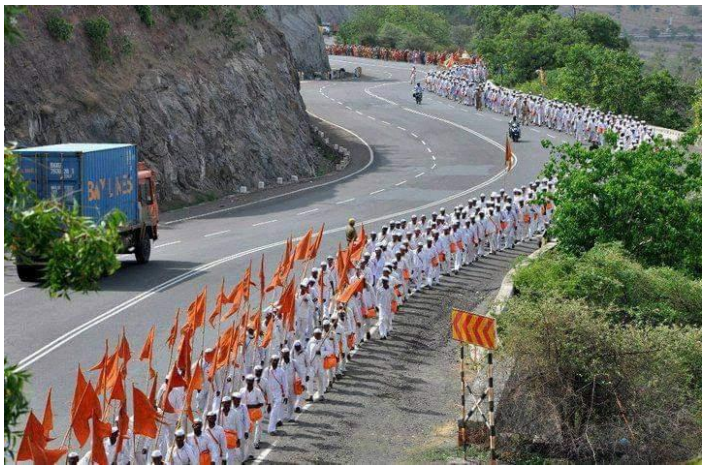
श्री गजानन महाराज शेगांव
पालखी उत्सव समिती, अकोला
आपले हार्दिक स्वागत करीत आहे

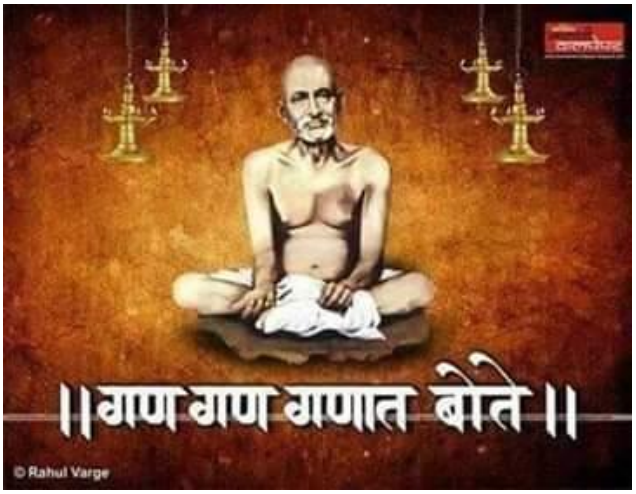

गण गण गणात बोते
श्री गजानन महाराज

ॐ
जय गजानन

I AM AKSORN

श्री च्या मुळ पादुका
श्री गजानन महाराज(पादुका)संस्थान,मुंडगांव
रजी.न. अे ७०८
सन.१९६३





FB Videos:

Most popular:

https://www.facebook.com/139574249508258/videos/1101263460005994/

Other videos:

https://www.facebook.com/139574249508258/videos/1294575117341493/

https://www.facebook.com/139574249508258/videos/1097541910378149/

https://www.facebook.com/139574249508258/videos/1056983077767366/

https://www.facebook.com/139574249508258/videos/1049452191853788/

https://www.facebook.com/139574249508258/videos/842018939263782/

https://www.facebook.com/139574249508258/videos/842018939263782/

YouTube videos:

Bhajans:

https://youtu.be/EVOgpxFT_iQ

Top 12 Marathi bhajans:

https://youtu.be/DSzNtxbkcnU

Bavani with lyrics:

https://youtu.be/yT6TePtHv5c

Top 3 songs:

https://youtu.be/qS1rHKOjJ2A

Gajanan Maharaj:

https://youtu.be/c9SY-Pg5C9A

Aarti- shampooing Shegaon darshan:

https://youtu.be/llMHhoqqYTQ

Shegaon ke Gajanan Maharaj--full movie:

https://youtu.be/3fo97eFoncM

Live darshan--Suresh Wadkar:

https://youtu.be/yrhFh4mfUC8

Gajanan Maharaj mandir:

https://youtu.be/ZSwCx7zxVxE

Gajanan Maharaj sansthan:

https://youtu.be/CeHjCnUbWao

Bhajan:

https://youtu.be/EVOgpxFT_iQ

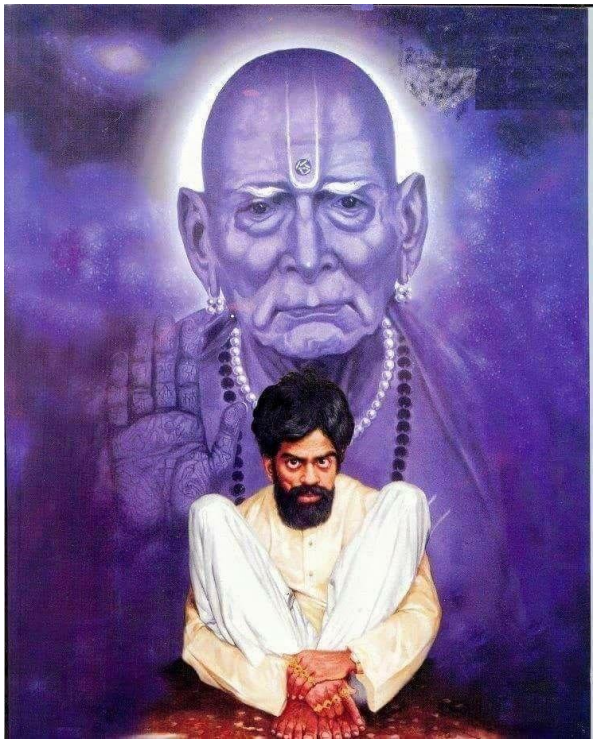
Holy places-Gajanan Maharaj math-Shegaon darshan:

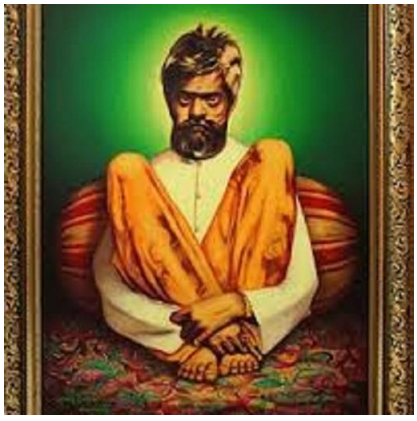
https://youtu.be/9rYk_sa6_Ig

Famous Gurus of Datta sampradaya-Part-V

Compiled by: M. Thirumaleshwar

5.Yogiraj Shankar Maharaj





Ref: shreeswasmi.org

Shankar Maharaj of Pune was a Perfect Master in the tradition of Nath Siddhas.

Different stories are told about the birth and early life of Shankar Maharaj. But the following story of his birth and initiation by his guru appears to be most authentic, having been told by Maharaj himself to his prime disciple Dr. Nagesh Dhaneshwar of Nagar, about 200 kms from Pune.

Once Dr. Dhaneshwar asked Maharaj his age. Instead of answering, he asked him to judge his age from physical examination since he was a medical doctor. Dr. Dhaneshwar judged his age to be more than 125 years. Maharaj agreed with him and told him that he was born in about 1800 at Mangalwedha (near Pandharpur) in the family named Upasani.

He used to be a very naughty boy. Once, when he was seven to eight years old, he went chasing a deer. The deer entered the forests on the banks of the river Chandrabhaga towards a place called Machnur. He followed it and soon reached a Shiva temple. When he was about to shoot the arrow a large sanyasi came, lifted the deer and held it in his arms .He said “My child, why do you kill the innocent animals? If you want to hunt, hunt wild animals, but don’t kill this” nevertheless he shot the arrow at the deer in the sanyasi’s arms. It hit him but became blunt and fell down. Another arrow also met the same fate. He become confused but the sanyasi smiled, kept the deer down, came near and fondled him. Thus Maharaj got “ Sparshdiksha” or initiation by touch of the Yogi, who was no other than Swami Samarth of Akkalkot. Maharaj stayed with him for six months during which he gave him all knowledge and instructed him to go on pilgrimage.

He went to the Himalayas where he did a very hard penance. On returning from there he spent his time with Siddha-Yogis in and around Vriddheshwar (near Nagar) which is known as the center for meditation of several Nath Siddhas in the past. Maharaj remembered having received Dakshina from Peshwas hands in Shanniwarwada in Pune, the seat of Peshwas rule. After the British took over Pune, he met a British Collector who developed a faith in Maharaj and considered him his Spiritual guide. He took Maharaj to England where he stayed for ten years teaching the yoga path to this British officer.

Being asked by Dr. Dhaneshwar whether this is how he is able to speak such good English, he said, “No Doctor, He who understand the principle which is beyond the source of all languages and who becomes one with it, knows any language, even the language of animals and birds. He becomes the energy itself therefore he is able to decipher the vibration. I understand the

English language perfectly. I have read complete Shakespeare. He had rich experiences of life. Among his plays, I Like Hamlet, Macbeth, Othello and Romeo-Juliet."

One can surmise therefore that at the time of samadhi Maharaj was about 150 years old. It is not clear when Maharaj came to Maharastra, Pune in particular. From the biography of Dr. Dhaneshwar who was born in 1899, it is seen that Maharaj met him at Nagar when he was a schoolboy, that must have been around 1910 when Maharaj was already past hundred. He used to move frequently between Nagar, Pune, Solapur and Akluj, also visiting in places with Shri Dattatreya influence like Gangapur, Narsobawadi, Mahurgad and Girnar. Wherever he went he attracted devotees.

In appearance Maharaj is described as 'Ashtavakra' or bent in eight places. Maharaj had a short stature, but was "Ajunubahu" or having long hands reaching below his knees. Most noticeable were his large and bright eyes and a child like expression on his face. In later years he had a beard. He often had a brandy bottle in his hand and a hunter whip with him. He used to address people by the swear words, but without malice. It was believed that if Maharaj rebuked anybody he got rid of misfortunes. He used to talk with lisp which was due to his unusually long tongue. The immense kindness and compassion of Maharaj were consistent with his being a Nath Panthi in the Guru tradition.

According to what Dr. Dhaneshwar told "The aim of a Nath Panthi is to help people without bothering about his own personal liberation. Because of the compassion for all living, he takes birth again and again all over the earth in all communities and not necessarily ordained as a Nath Panthi during that birth. It is because of such selfless liberated souls that the fabric of human society is maintained."

Maharaj did not stay long at any single place. He used to move from devotee to devotee. He was fond of smoking honeydew (popularly known as Pilo hatthi) cigarettes. He was also fond of drinking brandy and appeared to be often intoxicated. He used to like the scent (attar) of hina and loved music.

Maharaj used to drink with a purpose. His drunken appearance helped him in keeping unwanted people away. Only those people who saw Maharaj beyond the external looks could come to him. There are instances when Maharaj drank and another person nearby got drunk. Some people to whom Maharaj gave a brandy glass and asked them to drink it told later it was not liquor but nice tasting coconut water. Maharaj was fond of wearing rings and jewels but he could throw them or give to others easily.

The life of Shankar Maharaj has been full of miracles he performed to help his devotees. Such miracles are associated with many Yogis. The miracle includes the knowledge of past and future events, creation of matter going from one place to another instantly, being at several places at the one time, feeding a multitude from the small quantity of food and so on. Maharaj did these miracles to instill faith in them and to draw people to spiritual path. Maharaj had said, “I am a slave of the simple and teach lessons to the scoundrels. I am the blotting paper of egotistic persons. I cannot tolerate ego. I suck it out.”

Maharaj had large number of devotees and disciples world over. Dr Dhaneshwar, Maj. Abhyankar and his son Dattareya , Raobahadur Navale from all from Nagar; G.K Pradhan and Keshavbhai Asher from Mumbai, Raosaheb Mehendale and his wife Taisaheb, Vasudev Pandit, Baburao Rudra, Mamasaheb Dhekane, Yellubahi and Gosavi all from Pune, Mr.Girme and Mr. Vasant Kulkarni from Akluj, are some of well known names from the large family of disciples. Maharaj gave spiritual guidance to millions, who are evolving spiritually under his protection even today. Dr Dhaneshwar was his principle disciple. According to Maharaj, their association was for more than six hundred years. Being Nath Panthis in the earlier births also and closely connected to Gahininath. Maharaj had shown him the place where he i.e. Dr Dhaneshwar used to do sadhana in the caves in the Vrishdheshwar hills near Nagar in the previous birth. He was a very capable person and Maharaj gave him all his knowledge. Maharaj first appeared before Dr Dhaneshwar when the latter was a schoolboy but the real training started just after his Graduation in medicine. Maharaj used to visit him often and throw things around. This used to make the doctor angry. One Day, Maharaj scattered some importance articles here and there. Doctor, who was under tension due to personal worries asked Maharaj to leave and when he did not, pushed him down the stairs. As a result of this outburst the doctor became unconscious.

When the doctor recovered from unconsciousness he found his head was on Maharaj’s lap and Maharaj was gently caressing his head with love of a mother. At that moment he suddenly realised the real nature of Maharaj. He realised that the Guru’s love is deeper than mother’s love. From that moment he completely surrendered to Maharaj.

Raosaheb Balwantrao Mehendale who was a barrister and his wife Taisaheb Mehendale were also close disciples of Maharaj . One of his friends Sardar Mirikar was instrumental in bringing Raosaheb to Maharaj.

Maharaj initiated Tai Saheb and asked her to give discourses on Dnyaneshwari (an exposition on Geeta). The Mehendale couple left Bombay and settled in Pune in their ancestoral house Mehendalewada at the Appa Balwant Chowk in Pune. Spiritual programs like the discourses, bhajans and kirtans were held in Mehendalewada which became a center of solace for people who were frustrated in life and needed a relief. These discourses from Taisaheb used to

impart deeper bliss to the listeners and they used to feel the meaning of their life being unfolded. It was as if Shri Shankar Maharaj was speaking through her, for he had already told that “I myself cannot give discourse. I need some intelligent person with pure mind”.

This incident of giving darshan of the desired deity was unique. Sir Chunilal Mehta, once Governor of Bombay Presidency in British Raj was a close friend of Raosaheb Mehendale. He was a a kind natured person and scholar, well versed in both Western and Indian literature. He used to attend the discourses in Mehendalewada. One day he told Raosaheb that inspite of his vast reading, travelling all over India visiting holy places, he felt something was lacking in his life. This was just before Taisaheb’s discourse on Dnyaneshwari was to start. The stanzas Taisaheb had selected that day related to seeing manifested God. Sir Chunilal was considerably influenced and said that he wanted to experience something like that. Raosaheb took him next day to meet Maharaj who was at that time in Mama Dhekne’s house. Maharaj was as usual reclining on a cushion, laughing and talking to himself. Lady Mehta sat with Taisaheb on ground. Sir Chunilal stood and did namaskar to Maharaj. Raosaheb spoke to Maharaj and told him that Sir Chunilal had come with his wife to meet him. Maharaj first ignored him and then fixed his eyes on Sir Chunilal who instantly went into a deep trance, tears started flowing from his eyes. And then Sir Chunilal ran to Maharaj and fell on his feet making them moist with the tears.

Lady Mehta was also in a similar condition. Sir Chunilal later told that in those moments Lord Vishnu his personal deity had appeared before him. Sir Chunilal was still in trance for a long time. The feeling of incompleteness left Sir Chunilal permanently. Thereafter Sir Chunilal continued to remain in that internal trance state. He never went any more on pilgrimage to holy places. A few months before taking samadhi Maharaj had chosen the present site. It was a farmland owned by one Mr. Malpani who had agreed to give him the land. A few days before the samadhi, Maharaj told to his devotees, who had gathered at Mama Dhekne’s house, “These clothes have become old. They must be discarded.” everybody realized he was referring to his body and not real clothes. He then asked them to gather there after four days and that he would make ‘khichdi’ for them. Four days later, when they gathered at Mama Dhekne’s house, Maharaj himself cooked the ‘khichdi’ and distributed it. Then Maharaj said, “Dnyaneshwari is not to be read. One must live by it. This world has been saved only by the advice of the Saints and Dnyaneshwari He who fills his life with Dnyaneshwari will surely have a happy life. I have nothing more to say.” And with that he bid good-bye to those who had gathered, except Dr. Dhaneshwar, Gosavi, Dnyananath, Mehendale couple, Mama and Mami Dhekne. He said, “For Yogis and liberated persons, samadhi should be taken at an auspicious time. This time is coming on Vaishakh Suddha Ashtami. I am going to deposit this material body in the ground that day.”

During the next ten days or so, Maharaj broke all outside contacts. Only the usual group used to visit him at Mama Dhekne’s house. Not a word was spoken. On the seventh day, that is the

day before the samadhi, he told Mami," Give me just a cup of tea. Inside the shelf spread a small mattress and keep a cushion. I am going to take bath and sit here. I don't want to speak a word nor meet anyone. The door should not be opened." And they did accordingly. Mama and Mami were sitting the whole night in front of the shelf keeping watch. At four o'clock in the morning voice came from inside the shelf, "Make further arrangements. Take care of this material body. This flame of Dnyanadeo is now leaving it".

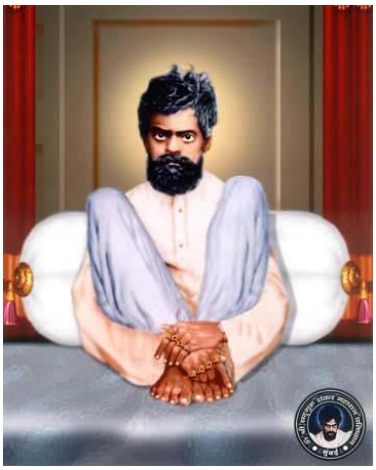
It was April 24th 1947. People gathered to have a last sight of the body of the Master. Next day around noon the body was taken in procession to the place and by the route indicated by Maharaj. Ground was dug at the indicated place for the body. About five o'clock in the evening the body was interred and in no time only a mound of garlands was all that could be seen. An unusual thing about Maharaj has been that even after samadhi he visits his devotees Most visits have been out of a need to save them from calamities or to give guidance.

Dattavtars: Shripad SriVallabh Sri Narasimha Saraswati Shree Swami Samarth Sri Sai Baba of Shirdi

Ref: saiamrtithadhara.com

Shree Sadguru Shankar Maharaj Samadhi Temple

Shree Sadguru Shankar Maharaj is one of the greatest saints in India, endowed with divine powers and is worshipped as God Shiva incarnated in human form. Shree Shankar Maharaj was an Ashtavakra and Ajanubahu saint. His lifespan comprised of 161 years.



Shree Shankar Maharaj appeared in the form of a small baby in the dense forest of Saint Dawal Mallik ’s mountain at Antapur to a poor childless devotee of Lord Shiva named Mr. Narayan Antapurkar alias Chimnaji. He gifted Chimnaji couple with two children and left the house for the welfare of the Universe and to spread the message of love and peace.

Shree Shankar Maharaj looked on all with an equal eye. He was beyond distinctions of religion, wealth and caste or creed. He embodied all religions and preached the Universal religion of Love and Peace. Maharaj had spent all His life in caring and helping the poor and feeble in society. He never had the feeling of superiority though He was brought up in a Brahmin family. He loved to stay in the company of people who lived in poverty and pain, instead of wasting His time with rich people. He communicated with the people in different languages as he spoke all the languages of the World.

Shree Shankar Maharaj stated His mission of peace and harmony and He proved this by saving lives, healing illness, averting accidents, gifting 'Bramhadnyan', giving divine glimpses of various Gods to His devotees, facilitating financial gain, teaching people the importance of ‘Bhagwad Geeta’ , ‘Dnyaneshwari’ , ‘Dasbodh’, ‘Eknathi Bhagwath’ , ‘Gurucharitra’ & ‘Guruleelamrut’ , bringing people into harmony within themselves and with each other and, above all, in effecting the spiritual evolution and transformation of those who came to him as the last resort. He was a master in Yoga and music.

Knowledge of self and all the divine spiritual powers were the greatest qualities of Shree Shankar Maharaj. His favorite pastime was to find solutions on various problems of His devotees and for that He performed miracles. He created miracles only to show His devotees the right path to the Almighty God. Maharaj didn’t build any house, shelter or ashram for Him. He never stayed at one place for long period. Shree Shankar Maharaj did not have any temptation for money or wealth. A saint like Him had never happened on this Earth in decades.

Shree Shankar Maharaj had a unique personality. If a person questioned Him in English, He replied with fluency in English. If a Muslim questioned Him in Urdu, he answered the person with the teaching from 'Quran'. Maharaj never attended any school or college, but still He had immense knowledge of every language spoken all over the World. It was a puzzle which always remained unsolved. Maharaj knew the truth beyond the rising of all the languages of the world. He knew the languages of all the animals, birds and people throughout the World. He knew the basics of every language of the World and so He could easily communicate in all the languages.

Shree Shankar Maharaj always recited glory of His great Guru's glory to His devotees. He frequently visited Shree Sadguru Swami Samarth's Samadhi temple with the intense feeling of a child meeting his mother with heart full of love and affection. He spent hours sitting under the Vatavruksha (i.e. an old oak tree) at Akkalkot. Maharaj spent sleepless nights in the Vatavruksha temple to meet His Guru Shree Sadguru Swami Samarth.

Today the number of devotees visiting Dhankavdi's Samadhi temple has increased to a very large extent to pay their homage to the Divine Supreme power and to feel and experience His existence even after His Samadhi. Shree Shankar Maharaj is the embodiment of the Supreme Spirit lighting the devotee's path by His every word and action. To His devotees, Yogiraj Shree Sadguru Shankar Maharaj is Almighty GOD. This has been a matter of experience and not imaginary.

Shree Shankar Maharaj was known at various places by different names like, 'Supadya Baba in Satpuda, Deviya Baba in Gujarat, Rahimbaba by Islamis, Kuvarswami in Khandesh (Raver), Gaurishankar in Waghod, Saint Tobo in Africa, Noor Mohammad Khan alias Noori Chacha in Arabian countries, Lahari Baba in Central part of India, Gurudev in South India and Mr.John in Japan and England. In Japan , there are many followers of Shree Shankar Maharaj. The proprietor of Sanjeevani Medicine Company, Mr.Paranjpe had a portrait of Shree Shankar Maharaj in his house drawn by a Japanese painter. Maharaj's Trishul (i.e. a three pointed spear) is kept in the village of Mahalgunj in Gwalior.

Yogiraj Shree Sadguru Shankar Maharaj portrayed various personalities by His mysterious life style and behavior. Though He wandered in various personalities by various names, His message of love and peace to God and human community remained the same.

Shree Shankar Maharaj always said, "Drink water after filtering and make Guru after checking his knowledge".

Shree Shankar Maharaj always celebrated festivals of incarnations and death anniversaries of great saints and ascetics and conducted recitation of holy books and sang hymns. Maharaj spoke little but performed many acts. Maharaj's only aim in life was to save His devotees from their problems and show them the right spiritual path to the Almighty God. He always danced and got engrossed in hymns. Maharaj was a great enlightened ascetic on the spiritual path. Today many devotees are inspired by the instructions and good deeds of Shree Shankar Maharaj.

Assurances of Shankar Maharaj:

I am a resident of Kailas,
My name is Shankar.
I have came to explain the World,
Make your own identity.

This Universe has many colors,
My color is distinct.
Who will know the facets of my color?
It is in itself a great mystery.

Thou shall know me,
Who will know thyself?
Though you give all your wealth,
The question will still be incomplete.

Understand the truth now itself,
Later you will have to remorse.
Nothing will happen to me,
You shall be the only loser.

Carve on stone walls,
All My teachings.
When time will come,
You will remember only my phrases.

|| SHREE SWAMI SAMARTH JAI JAI SWAMI SAMARTH ||
|| SHREE SWAMI SAMARTH JAI JAI SWAMI SAMARTH ||

Yogiraj Shree Sadguru Shankar Maharaj always praised His Guru and recited this Mantra. He said, "This is the ceaseless reiteration of My great Guru Shree Sadguru Swami Samarth of Akkalkot. Me and My Guru is not different from each other. My Guru is one of the ideal spiritual teachers I had got. I always feel glad to visit Akkalkot. All the miracles I performed are due to the blessings of My Guru and it happens only by His wish. I am bound to fulfill all the wishes of the one who do the ceaseless reiteration of My Guru. So worship My Guru and enjoy the divine experiences from Me". Even today, this statement of Shree Shankar Maharaj is turning true.

Samadhi of Shankar Maharaj:

In the midst of the year 1946, Shree Shankar Maharaj was traveling in a car accompanied with some of His devotees to Goddess Padmavati Temple . Maharaj joined his hands and sat in front of His beloved Goddess for a long time and took Her blessings. Maharaj sensed that His time to leave the mortal world was near. No one could understand the conversation going on between Maharaj and the Goddess. All at once He got up and started walking briskly towards Katraj Ghat. Maharaj stopped near the foothills of Katraj Ghat at Dhankavdi in the farm of Mr. Malpani who was a devotee of Maharaj. There was a huge well in the farm. Maharaj quenched His thirst with water from the well and stood calmly at one place in the farm and said, "This is the place for My Samadhi temple. This place is blessed with the company of Saint Dnyaneshwar and Goddess Padmavati. I would sleep here forever". Hearing this all the devotees was shocked. On the way back, Maharaj addressed the devotees His last words, "When our clothes become old and turn to rags, then we change them. In the same manner

My body has became old. So My soul is going to change the body". All the devotees requested Maharaj to change His decision of self immolation. But Maharaj replied, "The decision of self immolation was been taken 17 years back. Now it is not going to change. It is as firm as a rock". Then the devotees returned back to their respective houses in Pune with a heavy heart filled with sorrow and pain.

Dr.Nagesh Ghaneshwar, Barrister Raosaheb Mehendale, Yogi Dnyananathji Ranade, Professor Bhalchandra Deo and Motiwale Lagu Pandit once came to meet Shree Sadguru Shankar Maharaj. After a talk, Maharaj said, "Rau! These clothes on my soul have become old. Now they should be removed". Everybody felt sad at Maharaj's statement. Maharaj could not see His devotees in grief, so He walked to the Satyanarayan Puja at Wadekar Buva's house and invited everyone to eat 'Khichadi' (i.e. rice prepared with peas and spices. This was Maharaj's favorite dish) after four days. After four days everyone gathered at Mr. Dhekane Mama's house. Maharaj himself prepared 'Khichadi' and feed everyone. He blessed everyone and said, "The golden chance to be in Samadhi for a yogi, saint or ascetic comes only after 17 years. Now the chance for My self immolation is coming on Vaishakh Shudh Ashtami (8 th lunar day from new Moon day of Vaishakh month according to Hindu calendar) on 28th April 1947. I am going in Samadhi on that day". This gave all the devotees information about the day of the Samadhi of Shree Shankar Maharaj. They informed this date to all the devotee of various villages.

Shree Shankar Maharaj ordered His devotee Mr. Bapu to recite the holy religious book 'Gurucharitra' from backwards i.e. starting from the last episode, on Vaishakh Shudh Ashtami in the Parvati Temple in Pune. On the previous day of Samadhi Maharaj ordered Mrs.Dhekane Mami to make a cup of tea and drank it. He ordered them to place a mattress and a pillow in a cupboard. He then had a bath and before entering the cupboard said, "Close the door and don't open it without my order. I am not going to meet or talk to anyone. So don't open the door for anyone". Maharaj entered the cupboard at sharp 10'o clock. Mr.Dhekane Mama closed the door. Two devotees guarded the door day and night. Mr.Dhekane Mama and his wife were sitting on a mat the whole night.

On the early hours of 28th April 1947, the sound of 'Omkar' came from the cupboard followed by a message, "My soul has left this mortal world. Now start for further arrangements". Shree Shankar Maharaj left His body on the decided day of Ashtami. The news went around Pune like a fire. All the devotees gathered to take the last divine vision of Maharaj. The devotees could not control their grief. Dnyayaratna Maharshi Dhundiraj Vinod brought a copper wire with him and placed its one end on the throat of Maharaj and the other end to his ear. And message passed through the wire, "My soul has left this body and got united with Almighty God. I will be always in the Samadhi for the welfare of My devotees".

Shree Shankar Maharaj's funeral started from Mr.Dhekane Mama's house and travelled through Kaka Halwai Datta temple , Globe Cinema , Akkalkot Swami Samarth Math , Mandai , Shanipaar , Parvati temple , Aaranneshwar temple , Padmavati temple & finally reached the farm of Mr.Malpani at Dhankavdi. Mr.Omkarnath Bhasme , Mr.Phulari Dada , Dr.Shukla &

Dr.Nagesh Ghaneshwar lifted the body of Shree Sadguru Shankar Maharaj on their shoulders till the place of the Samadhi.

During the funeral, Maharaj pushed Mr.Phulari Dada with His elbow and said, "Hold Me properly or else I will fall". Mr.Phulari Dada was startled and he looked at Maharaj, but Maharaj was calmly sleeping. Before keeping Maharaj in the place of the Samadhi, Shree Maruti Mali Maharaj stepped forward to take the last vision of Maharaj and saw Lord Hanuman in place of Maharaj. Shree Mali Maharaj asked, "So you had taken this human form only to show the right spiritual path to the misguided people of this world?".

Shree Shankar Maharaj was kept in Samadhi. All the devotees stepped forward to close the Samadhi. But in spite of putting all the sand dug out from the Samadhi place, it was not getting filled. Yogi Dnyananathji Ranade got the order from Maharaj, "Gather used flowers from the temples of Alandi, Jungli Maharaj Samadhi, Sopankaka Samadhi, Omkareshwar temple (Pune) and Goddess Padmavati temple and put the flowers on Me ". Yogi Ranade obeyed accordingly. He took a car and gathered the flowers. The flowers were placed in the Samadhi and it was closed. At around 5.00 p.m. Shree Shankar Maharaj's body was been closed in the Samadhi place with the sound of the cymbals and tabor. And the whole area was filled with a loud call of, After Shankar Maharaj was placed in the Samadhi, everyone returned to their respective houses. But Mr. Baburao Rudra sat near the Samadhi for the whole night alone fearlessly in spite of the dense jungle surrounding the farm.

Firstly the Samadhi of Shree Shankar Maharaj was built of bricks. After some days a shed was built on the Samadhi. And finally, after some years a huge Samadhi temple was constructed. The Samadhi temple of Yogiraj Shree Sadguru Shankar Maharaj is standing in all its glory at Dhankavdi (Pune).

Formation of the Trust:

On the day of 'Ratha Saptami' (i.e. the 7th day from New Moon day of Magh month according to Hindu calendar) on 12th February 2000, at Kitte Bhandari Hall in Dadar, the foundation ceremony of the trust 'Shree Sadguru Shankar Maharaj Pratishthan, Mumbai' was honored by Hon. Mr.Dattaji Nalawade, ex-speaker of Maharashtra assembly.

The trustee of Sakori Kanyashram Trust Mr.Rushi Gandhy (Ex-Solicitor) was the chief guest at the foundation ceremony. The editor of 'Bhakti Sangam' magazine Mr.Sudhakar Samant and Mr. Vijaykumari Mahamuni were among the chief guests at the function. The trust performed

the ‘Rudra Abhishek’ on the Padukas of Shree Swami Samarth, Shree Noori Baba and Shree Balkrishna Maharaj (Suratkar) and an idol of Shree Swami Samarth. Four couples accompanied with 25 Brahmins performed the ‘Rudra Abhishek’. Respectable people from Shree Sant Gadge Maharaj Trust, Shree Sadguru Satam Maharaj Trust, Shree Siddhivinayak Mandir Trust, Shree Shirdi Saibaba Sansthan, Sakori Kanyashram Trust, Shree Swami Samarth Math (Dadar), Shree Uddhyan Ganesh Mandir Trust, Shree Swami Samarth Math (Sewree), Puratan Shree Shivlinga Mandir Trust, Shree Swami Samath Math (Elphinstone Road) and followers of Shree Shankar Maharaj and Shree Swami Samarth. Various guests were honored at the function including Shree Talavadekar Mama a great devotee of Shree Sadguru Shankar Maharaj. They were honored with a momentum (shield), a shawl and a shreephal. The whole event was organized by Mr. Suhas Desai, Mr. Madhukar More, Late Mr.Jaywant Kothare, Mr.Prabhanjan Desai, Late Mr.Balkrishna Patil, Mr. Avinash Parab, Mr.Ravindra Dhotre, Mrs.Vasanti Kudav, Smt. Asha Jadhav, Mrs.Vrushali Desai, Miss Pramali Desai and Mr.Zameer Naik. Prasad was distributed at the end of the function. Shree Swami Samarth Math (Dadar) cooperated for the function. More than 450 people attended the function. No form of donation was collected from anyone for the foundation of the trust 'Shree Sadguru Shankar Maharaj Pratishthan, Mumbai'. It was with the blessings of Shree Sadguru Shankar Maharaj, the function was a grand success.

In the year 2000, eighty devotees from the trust visited Antapur to celebrate the incarnation day of Shree Sadguru Shankar Maharaj. From the year 2000 the work of introducing Shree Shankar Maharaj to the people has been done by the trust of 'Shree Sadguru Shankar Maharaj Pratishthan, Mumbai'. Today the trust had completed seven years. Since the last seven years the trust celebrates the Incarnation Day and Samadhi Day of Shree Sadguru Shankar Maharaj every year in Mumbai. Today around three thousand devotees of Shree Shankar Maharaj attend the celebrations. Till the year 2005 the trust flourished without expecting any money from the devotees. For the purpose of taking care of the financial part of the trust, Mr.Suhas Desai wrote various books like, 'Dhankavdicha Yogi' , 'Shree Swamincha Yogi' , 'Danavlicha Yogi' , 'Yatra Chardhamchi' , Vaidyakiya Madat' , 'Samadhi Nantar' & ‘Katha Hi Madhavachi’. Later the book ‘Dhankavdicha Yogi was been translated in English by Mr.Prabhanjan Suhas Desai. Mr.Suhas Desai and Mr. Prabhanjan Suhas Desai helped the trust financially by giving the income of all the books. Mr.Suhas Desai also made available various religious books, photos, idols, etc. to the people and gave all its income to the trust. With that income the trust became financially very strong. It was only because of the blessings of Shree Shankar Maharaj the trust completed its seven years.

On 20 th February2005, the trust celebrated its five years. The trust organized a grand function on the day. Devotees from Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh attended the function. Yogi Dnyananathji Ranade and Mr.Pratapsinh Keshavji Asher were the chief guests of the function. They are among the people who had seen Shree Shankar Maharaj.

The trust has been registered with Charity Commissioner of India on 30th April 2004 . The trust is active disseminating useful knowledge about life, activities, Leelas, and teachings of Yogiraj Shree Sadguru Shankar Maharaj. Day by day hundreds of devotees are increasing and getting involved with the work of the trust. It's only by the grace of Yogiraj Shree Sadguru Shankar Maharaj the administration of trust 'Shree Sadguru Shankar Maharaj Pratishthan, Mumbai' a huge success.

Aims & Objectives of the Trust:

To disseminate useful knowledge about life, activities, Leelas, and teachings of Shree Sadguru Swami Samarth and Shree Sadguru Shankar Maharaj.

To celebrate the conventional festival of Incarnation Day and Samadhi Day of Shree Sadguru Shankar Maharaj in accordance with the established practice.

To maintain and expand literature of Shree Sadguru Shankar Maharaj and other religious and philosophical books.

To grant financial help for medication to deserving poor patients.

To grant scholarships to deserving intelligent students.

To grant financial help for the funeral of poor or unclaimed dead bodies.

To grant financial help to the human being or the nation in natural or accidental calamities.

To render help to social projects such as temple, school, college, etc.

To organize social, medical, educational and religious activities or to render financial assistance to trust organizing such activities.

Publications of Shree Shankar Maharaj Pratishthan:

Life Biography of Shree Sadguru Shankar Maharaj written by Mr.Prabhanjan Desai in English.

Life Biography of Shree Sadguru Shankar Maharaj written by Mr.Suhas Desai in Marathi.

Dhan Yogi (Gujarati) :- Life Biography of Shree Sadguru Shankar Maharaj written by Mr.Nikhil Rawal in Gujarati.

Unbelievable Unpublished incidents from Life biography of Shree Sadguru Shankar Maharaj written by Mr.Suhas Desai in Marathi

Sparsh Awaliyacha :- Divine experiences of devotees who got the Midas touch of Shree Sadguru Shankar Maharaj written by Mr.Suhas Desai in Marathi.

A sequel of 'Saad Deti Himshikhare' (Towards the Silver Crest of the Himalayas) written by Mr.Suhas Desai in Marathi.

Experiences or Existence of Shree Sadguru Shankar Maharaj to his devotees

written by Mr.Suhas Desai in Marathi.

Life Biography of Shree Sadguru Kuvarswami Maharaj (First Avtaar of Shree Sadguru Shankar Maharaj) written by Mr.Suhas Desai in Marathi.

Life Biography of Shree Sadguru Gaurishankar Maharaj (Second Avtaar of Shree Sadguru Shankar Maharaj) written by Mr.Suhas Desai in Marathi.

Ek Shashvat Satya :- Various Stories, Real Life Incidents, etc. related to Hindu Smashanbhumi written by Mr.Suhas Desai in Marathi.

A book on details about trusts giving medical help to people in form of money & service

written by Mr.Suhas Desai in Marathi.

A description on Chardham Yatra of Uttarakhand written by Mr.Suhas Desai in Marathi.

Life Biography of Shree Sadguru Satam Maharaj written by Mr.Suhas Desai in Marathi.

Life Biography of Shree Sadguru Jambhekar Maharaj written by Mr.Suhas Desai in Marathi.

Daily Programs

1) Maharaj Abhyangasnaan and Abhishek

4.15 am to 6.00 am

2) Maharaj pooja and aarti

7.00 am

3) Laghurudra Abhishek

7.30 am to 10.00 am

4) Maharaj afternoon pooja and aarti

12.00 pm

5) Prasad after aarti

12.15 pm to 1.00 pm

6) The ghabara remains closed from

1.00 pm to 3.30 pm

7) Darshan

3.30 pm to 9.30 pm

8) Evening aarti: 6.30 pm

9) Aanadaan and Prasad after aarti from

7.00 pm to 8.30 pm

Shankar Maharaj Festivals:

Durga aashtami services and offerings:

Shri saint sadguru Shankar maharaj took Samadhi on 28th day of april in the year 1947 .On account of this devotees and trust organizes mahaprasad on every month durgaashtami. There is a palakhi ceremony organized on aashtami and aanadan.Mahaprasad is offered to devotees on behalf of math.Any devotee who wants to offer annadan can offer cash or in the form of dry ration such has rice, rava, ghee, oil etc.If a devotee wants full seva on aashtami he has to offer 70,001/- Note:- At least 10,000/- devotees are served with food.

Gurupornima Palakhi Ceremony:

The math organizes Gurupornima Palakhi Ceremony. On this day abhishek on maharaj paduka is performed at 8.00 am . At 10.00 am the palakhi ceremony is organized in math premises. There are 5 pradakshinaas. Maharaj Pooja and aarti is performed at 2.00 pm . Prasad is served to the devotees after the aarti. 8 days prior to Gurupornima there is nonstop parayan of shri guru charita granth.

Lord Dattas birth anniversary Palakhi ceremony:

The math organizes data jayanti palakhi ceremony . 8 days prior to the Lord data jayanti there is a nonstop prarayam of shri guru charita granth.

On this auspicious day the palakhi ceremony begins at 4.00pm all the devotees present sings bhajans , hymes in praise of maharaj, shri swami Samarth, godess ambamaata.after 5

pradakshinaas maharaj pooja and aarti is performed at 8.00 pm. After the aarti, Prasad is served to all devotees present.

Lord Hanuman's Birth Aniversary (Hanuman Jayanti):

On hanuman jayanti abhishek on lord Hanuman is performed on behalf of math with cowmilk, curd , honey,scent,rose water and the pooja and aarti of lord Hanuman is done by all the trustees.After the aarti the invitation card for maharaj Samadhi sohala is being read to maharaj in the math gaabhara.

Maharaj Samadhi Sohala:

Maharaj Samadhi sohala is organized in the month of vaishakh from the first day after no moon day(shukla pratipada) to the 8th day afterno moon day (vaishakh shukls durga aashtami).

During the ceremony period due to immense no of devotees to math.the ghaabara remains open 24 hours. In the period of Samadhi ceremony after the evening aarti different sweets are distributed every day among all the devotees present.Also there are different cultural programs such has bhajan, kirtans, pravachans . Along with this between 7.00 to 10 .00 pm cultural program of big celebrities artist are organized by math.

Vaishakh shukla durgaashtami is the main day on which maharaj took live Samadhi. On this day maharaj is given abhyangsnan at 3.00 am . Then maharudra abhishek is performed and then pooja and aarti is performed at 11.00 am. After the aarti mahaprasad is served from 11.30 am to 2.00 pm of the next day among the devotees.

Nearly 60-80 thousand people are served with food in this time. On the next day of aashtami there is a kirtan programme organized after which pooja and aarti is performed and Prasad is served. The math is closed at 5.00pm for that day.

All the above mentioned activities are organized by Shri Sadguru Shankar Maharaj Samadhi trust Dhankawadi and Shri Shankar maharaj sevekari parivar abd bhakt parivar. Throughtout the year for peace of mind of devotees rituals such as yaag, naamsaptah parayan, laghurudra, maharudra, pravachan, kirtan, homhavan are organized in the math.

Seva's Performed in the Samadhi Temple:

Devotee can choose the date according to his convenience .On that day the preist does the abhishek on your behalf with your name and gotra. The devotee who offers the Abhishek gets Maharaj Prasad and Udhi.

Note:- Abhishel amounts starts from 25/- onwards and the devotee should book the abhishek at least one day earlier.

Laghurudra Abhishek (121 Aavartans)

Any devotee can render this service to maharaj by offering Rs.1601/- and he has to book the abhishek atleast 8 days earlier.

All the materials required for the abhishek is provided by math .There are 11 priests who perform abhishek on swami smarth paduka and shivling with cowmilk and ghee etc. The timings for abhishek is 7.30 – 10 am.

The math does not charge any thing extra and the food is served to all the priests by math. The devotee has to report atleast 15 min earlier for the abhishek.

Maharudra Abhishek (1331 Aavartans):

Any devotee can render this service to maharaj by offering Rs.16001/- and he has to book the abhishek atleast 8 days earlier.He can perform the abhishek singly or with his spouse. All the materials required for the abhishek is provided by math .There are 35 priests who perform abhishek on swami smarth paduka and shivling with cowmilk and ghee etc. The timings for abhishek is 7.30 am to 10 am.

The math does not charge anything extra. All the priest and devotees get free Prasad from math.

Morning Pooja and Aarti:

This pooja is done onbehalf of trust for all the devotees of maharaj and hence there is no poojs nomination . for the aarti 10 min prior to the aarti the priest can nominate any one present to perform the Aarti.

On some auspicious days the trust decides who is going to perform the morning aarti.

Annadan Services:

Every day math offers Prasad to devotees after afternoon and evening aarti. Any devotee who wants to offer aanadaan has to pay Rs 701 onwards and math does Annadaan on his behalf.

Mahaprasad Service:

On every durgashtami throughout the year there is mahaprasad organized by Trust. The food is served in the new building constructed in math premises and at least 8-10 thousand people are offered food as Prasad.

Anyone who wants to contribute in this mahaprasad annadan can contribute Rs.5001/- onwards.

Maharaj Dress:

Any one can offer dress to maharaj.If a devotee offers Rs.5001/- at least 10 days prior, then after 10 days he has to remain present at 4.00 am in the morning he can perform abhishek with his own hands and offer the dress to maharaj.

Any one who wants to offer dress and cannot afford Rs.5001/- can offer partly and the amount is transferred to Maharaj dress fund.

Online Donation to Shankar Maharaj Pratishthan:

If you would like to make a general donation, or donate to a seva in particular, you can send the amount through Money Order or Demand Draft favouring the Executive Officer, Shree Shankar Maharaj math, and payable at Pune. The Money Order/Demand Draft can be sent to:

The Executive Officer

Shree Shankar Maharaj math

Pune-Satara Road, Dhanakwadi,

Pune,

Maharashtra 411 043,

Maharashtra, India.

All the devotees, who are genuinely interested in giving donation to the trust in the form of finance or in the form of material or property, are requested to contact the trust at :

info@shankarmaharaj.in

How to Reach Dhankavdi?

Take a train, a state government bus or a private bus from Mumbai and alight at Pune Railway Station. Then reach Swargate by PMT bus. Then take a bus or share rickshaw going towards Katraj Ghat. At a distance of two and a half km from Swargate get down at the Shree Shankar Maharaj Samadhi Math at Dhankavdi. You can also get down at Dhankavdi by taking a direct bus from Pune Railway Station to Katraj Ghat. The Samadhi temple is situated on Pune-Satara road. We can also get a rickshaw from Pune Railway Station which will take you easily to take to Shree Shankar Maharaj Samadhi Math at Dhankavdi.

If you are traveling to Dhankavdi in your own vehicle from Mumbai, then take a left turn before Katraj Ghat on the Pune-Satara bypass road. And move towards Swargate. You can see the Samadhi Math on the right hand side. If you are travelling in state government bus from Mumbai to Satara or Satara to Mumbai, get down at the stop of Katraj Ghat Octroi Naka. And from there take a rickshaw to Shree Shankar Maharaj Samadhi Math at Dhankavdi.

Contact Details:

Samadhi Temple Address:

Shree Sadguru Shankar Maharaj Samadhi Temple

Pune Satara Road, Dhankavdi, Pune-411 043

Contact Persons: Shri.Jnandev Jadhav –Trustee

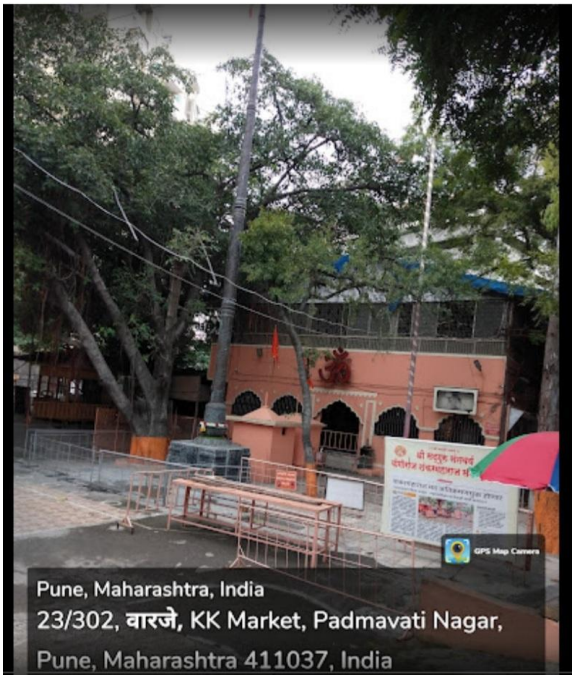
Contact Numbers: +91 20 2437 3307 / +91 20 2437 3308 / +91 98906 42627

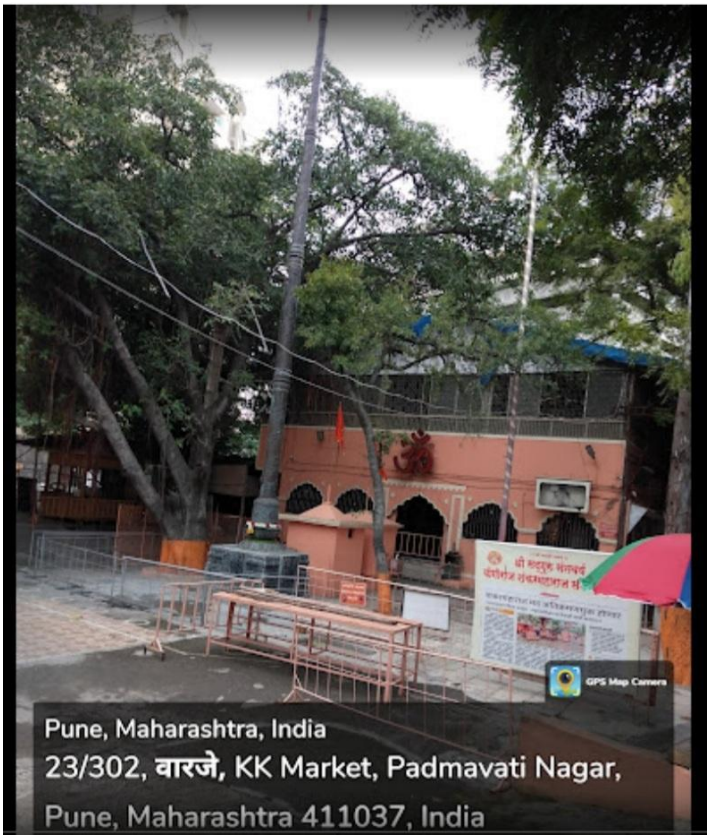
Website: http://www.shankarmaharaj.in

Ref: shankarmaharaj.com

Shankar samadhi math, Pune:

Photos:




GPS Map Camera
Pune, Maharashtra, India
23/302, वारजे, KK Market, Padmavati Nagar,
Pune, Maharashtra 411037, India

ॐ

श्री सद्गुरु
शंकर महाराज समाधी मठ
अन्नछत्र समिती

विठ्ठल
राधा
कृष्ण

Ref: thenewsagency.in

Spiritual Masters: Shankar Maharaj Of The Tradition Of Nath Siddha's

Purvang

Published on :

05 Oct, 2020, 7:28 am

Shankar Maharaj was a Perfect Master in the tradition of Nath Siddhas. Different stories are told about the birth and early life of Shankar Maharaj. But the following story of his birth and initiation by his guru appears to be most authentic, having been told by Maharaj himself to his prime disciple Dr. Nagesh Dhaneshwar of Nagar, about 200 kms from Pune.

Once Dr. Dhaneshwar asked Maharaj his age. Instead of answering, he asked him to judge his age from physical examination since he was a medical doctor. Dr. Dhaneshwar judged his age to be more than 125 years. Maharaj agreed with him and told him that he was born in about 1800 at Mangalwedha (near Pandharpur) in the family named Upasani.

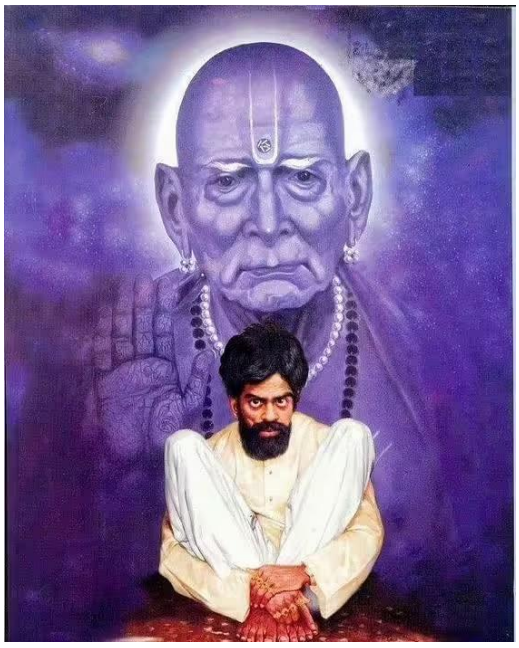
He used to be a very naughty boy. Once, when he was seven to eight years old, he went chasing a deer. The deer entered the forests on the banks of the river Chandrabhaga towards a place called Machnur. He followed it and soon reached a Shiva temple. When he was about to shoot the arrow a large sanyasi came, lifted the deer and held it in his arms.

He said “My child, why do you kill the innocent animals? If you want to hunt, hunt wild animals, but don’t kill this” nevertheless he shot the arrow at the deer in the sanyasi’s arms. It hit him but became blunt and fell down. Another arrow also met the same fate. He became confused but the sanyasi smiled, kept the deer down, came near and fondled him.

Thus Maharaj got “ Sparsh diksha” or initiation by touch of the Yogi, who was no other than Swami Samarth Of Akkalkot. Maharaj stayed with him for six months during which he gave him all knowledge and instructed him to go on pilgrimage.

He went to the Himalayas where he did a very hard penance. On returning from there he spent his time with Siddha-Yogis in and around Vriddheshwar (near Nagar) which is known as the centre for meditation of several Nath Siddhas in the past. Maharaj remembered having received Dakshina from Peshwas hands in Shanniwarwada in Pune, the seat of Peshwas rule.

From the biography of Dr. Dhaneshwar who was born in 1899, it is seen that Maharaj met him at Nagar when he was a schoolboy, that must have been around 1910 when Maharaj was already past hundred.

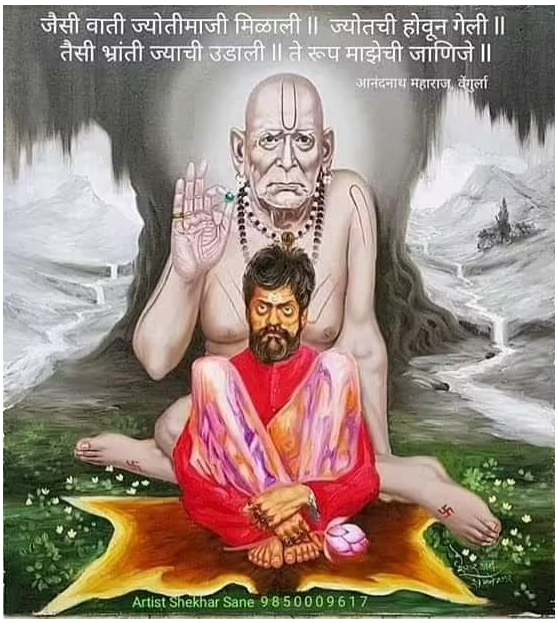


He used to move frequently between Nagar, Pune, Solapur and Akluj, also visiting in places with Shri Dattatreya influence like Gangapur, Narsobawadi, Mahurgad and Girnar. Wherever he went he attracted devotees.

In appearance Maharaj is described as 'Ashtavakra' or bent in eight places. Maharaj had a short stature, but was "Ajunubahu" or having long hands reaching below his knees. Most noticeable were his large and bright eyes and a childlike expression on his face. In later years he had a beard. He often had a brandy bottle in his hand and a hunter whip with him.

He used to address people by the swear words, but without malice. It was believed that if Maharaj rebuked anybody he got rid of misfortunes. He used to talk with lisp which was due as Pilo hatthi) cigarettes. He was also fond of drinking brandy and appeared to be often intoxicated. He used to like the scent (attar) of hina and loved music.

Maharaj used to drink with a purpose. His drunken appearance helped him in keeping unwanted people away. Only those people who saw Maharaj beyond the external looks could come to him. There are instances when Maharaj drank and another person nearby got drunk. Some people to whom Maharaj gave a brandy glass and asked them to drink it told later it was not liquor but nice tasting coconut water. Maharaj was fond of wearing rings and jewels but he could throw them or give to others easily.



The life of Shankar Maharaj has been full of miracles he performed to help his devotees. Such miracles are associated with many Yogis. The miracle includes the knowledge of past and future events, creation of matter going from one place to another instantly, being at several places at the one time, feeding a multitude from the small quantity of food and so on. Maharaj did these miracles to instil faith in them and to draw people to spiritual path. Maharaj had said, “I am a slave of the simple and teach lessons to the scoundrels. I am the blotting paper of egotistic persons. I cannot tolerate ego. I suck it out.”

Maharaj had large number of devotees and disciples world over. Dr Dhaneshwar, Maj. Abhyankar and his son Dattareya , Raobahadur Navale from all from Nagar; G.K Pradhan and Keshavbhai Asher from Mumbai, Raosaheb Mehendale and his wife Taisaheb, Vasudev Pandit, Baburao Rudra, Mamasaheb Dhekane, Yellubahi and Gosavi all from Pune, Girme and Vasant Kulkarni from Akluj, are some of well-known names from the large family of disciples. Maharaj gave spiritual guidance to millions, who are evolving spiritually under his protection even today. Dr Dhaneshwar was his principle disciple. According to Maharaj, their association was for more than six hundred years.

Being Nath Panthis in the earlier births also and closely connected to Gahininath. Maharaj had shown him the place where he i.e. Dr Dhaneshwar used to do sadhana in the caves in the Vrishdheshwar hills near Nagar in the previous birth. He was a very capable person and Maharaj gave him all his knowledge. Maharaj first appeared before Dr Dhaneshwar when the latter was a schoolboy but the real training started just after his Graduation in medicine.

Maharaj used to visit him often and throw things around. This used to make the doctor angry. One Day, Maharaj scattered some importance articles here and there. Doctor, who was under tension due to personal worries asked Maharaj to leave and when he did not, pushed him down the stairs. As a result of this outburst the doctor became unconscious.

When the doctor recovered from unconsciousness he found his head was on Maharaj’s lap and Maharaj was gently caressing his head with love of a mother. At that moment he suddenly realised the real nature of Maharaj. He realised that the Guru’s love is deeper than mother’s love. From that moment he completely surrendered to Maharaj.

Raosaheb Balwantrao Mehendale who was a barrister and his wife Taisaheb Mehendale were also close disciples of Maharaj . One of his friends Sardar Mirikar was instrumental in bringing Raosaheb to Maharaj.

Maharaj initiated Tai Saheb and asked her to give discourses on Dnyaneshwari (an exposition on Geeta). The Mehendale couple left Bombay and settled in Pune in their ancestoral house Mehendalewada at the Appa Balwant Chowk in Pune. Spiritual programs like the discourses, bhajans and kirtans were held in Mehendalewada which became a centre of solace for people who were

frustrated in life and needed a relief. These discourses from Taisaheb used to impart deeper bliss to the listeners and they used to feel the meaning of their life being unfolded.

It was as if Shri Shankar Maharaj was speaking through her, for he had already told that “I myself cannot give discourse. I need some intelligent person with pure mind”.

This incident of giving darshan of the desired deity was unique. Sir Chunilal Mehta, once Governor of Bombay Presidency in British Raj was a close friend of Raosaheb Mehendale. He was a a kind natured person and scholar, well versed in both Western and Indian literature. He used to attend the discourses in Mehendalewada.

One day he told Raosaheb that inspite of his vast reading, travelling all over India visiting holy places, he felt something was lacking in his life. This was just before Taisaheb’s discourse on Dnyaneshwari was to start. The stanzas Taisaheb had selected that day related to seeing manifested God. Sir Chunilal was considerably influenced and said that he wanted to experience something like that. Raosaheb took him next day to meet Maharaj who was at that time in Mama Dhekne’s house.

Maharaj was as usual reclining on a cushion, laughing and talking to himself. Lady Mehta sat with Taisaheb on ground. Sir Chunilal stood and did namaskar to Maharaj. Raosaheb spoke to Maharaj and told him that Sir Chunilal had come with his wife to meet him. Maharaj first ignored him and then fixed his eyes on Sir Chunilal who instantly went into a deep trance, tears started flowing from his eyes. And then Sir Chunilal ran to Maharaj and fell on his feet making them moist with the tears.

Lady Mehta was also in a similar condition. Sir Chunilal later told that in those moments Lord Vishnu his personal deity had appeared before him. Sir Chunilal was still in trance for a long time. The feeling of incompleteness left Sir Chunilal permanently. Thereafter Sir Chunilal continued to remain in that internal trance state. He never went any more on pilgrimage to holy places. A few months before taking samadhi Maharaj had chosen the present site. It was a farmland owned by one Malpani who had agreed to give him the land. A few days before the samadhi, Maharaj told to his devotees, who had gathered at Mama Dhekne’s house, “These clothes have become old. They must be discarded.”

Everybody realized he was referring to his body and not real clothes. He then asked them to gather there after four days and that he would make ‘khichdi’ for them. Four days later, when they gathered at Mama Dhekne’s house, Maharaj himself cooked the ‘khichdi’ and distributed it. Then Maharaj said, “Dnyaneshwari is not to be read. One must live by it. This world has been saved only by the advice of the Saints and Dnyaneshwari He who fills his life with Dnyaneshwari will surely have a happy life.

I have nothing more to say.” And with that he bid good-bye to those who had gathered, except Dr. Dhaneshwar, Gosavi, Dnyananath, Mehendale couple, Mama and Mami Dhekne. He said, “For Yogis

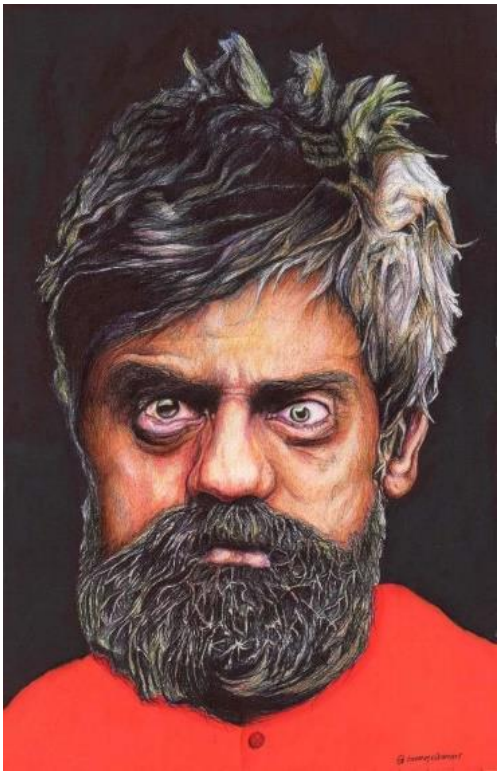
and liberated persons, samadhi should be taken at an auspicious time. This time is coming on Vaishakh Suddha Ashtami. I am going to deposit this material body in the ground that day."

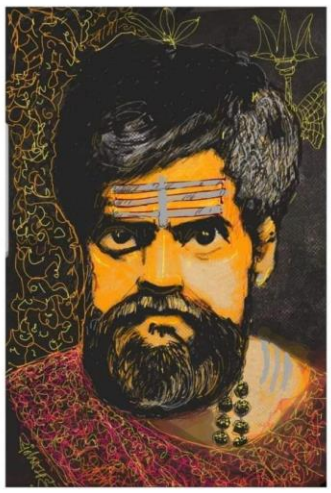
During the next ten days or so, Maharaj broke all outside contacts. Only the usual group used to visit him at Mama Dhekne's house. Not a word was spoken. On the seventh day, that is the day before the samadhi, he told Mami," Give me just a cup of tea. Inside the shelf-spread a small mattress and keep a cushion. I am going to take bath and sit here. I don't want to speak a word nor meet anyone. The door should not be opened." And they did accordingly. Mama and Mami were sitting the whole night in front of the shelf keeping watch. At four o'clock in the morning voice came from inside the shelf, "Make further arrangements. Take care of this material body. This flame of Dnyanadeo is now leaving it".

It was April 24th 1947. People gathered to have a last sight of the body of the Master. Next day around noon the body was taken in procession to the place and by the route indicated by Maharaj. Ground was dug at the indicated place for the body. About five o'clock in the evening the body was interred and in no time only a mound of garlands was all that could be seen. An unusual thing about Maharaj has been that even after samadhi he visits his devotees Most visits have been out of a need to save them from calamities or to give guidance.

Ref: Facebook page- Sadguru Shankar Maharaj:

Photos:

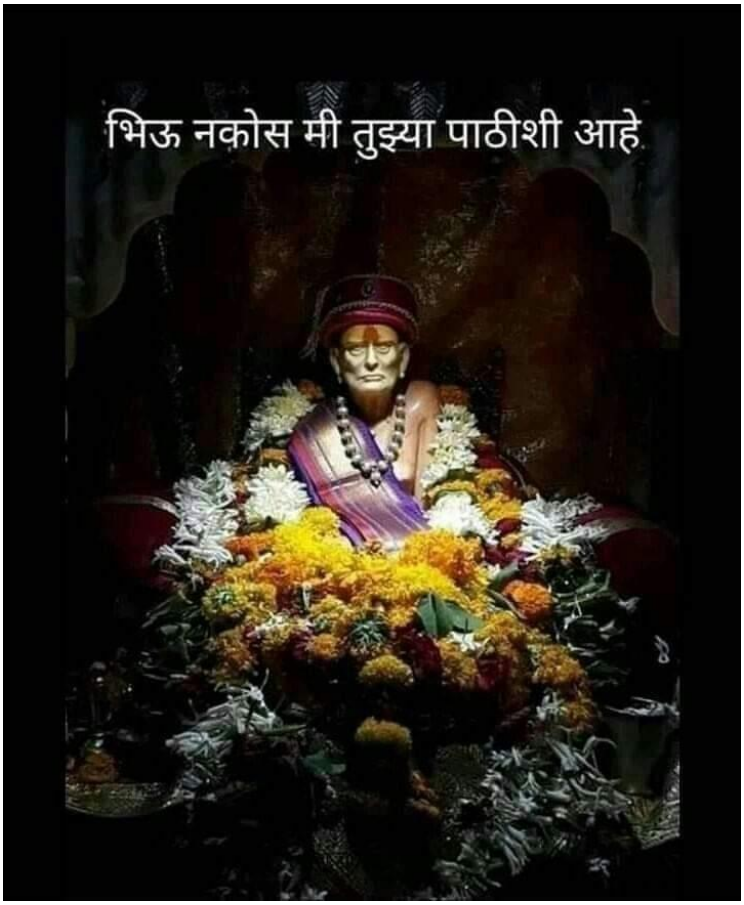




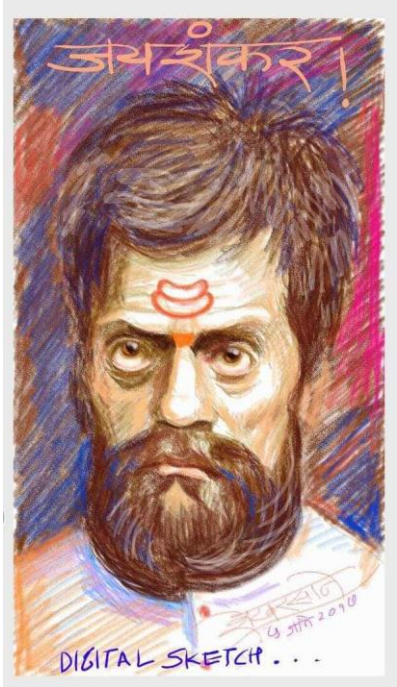
Calls and notifications will vibrate
।। श्री क्षेत्र पेठण ।।

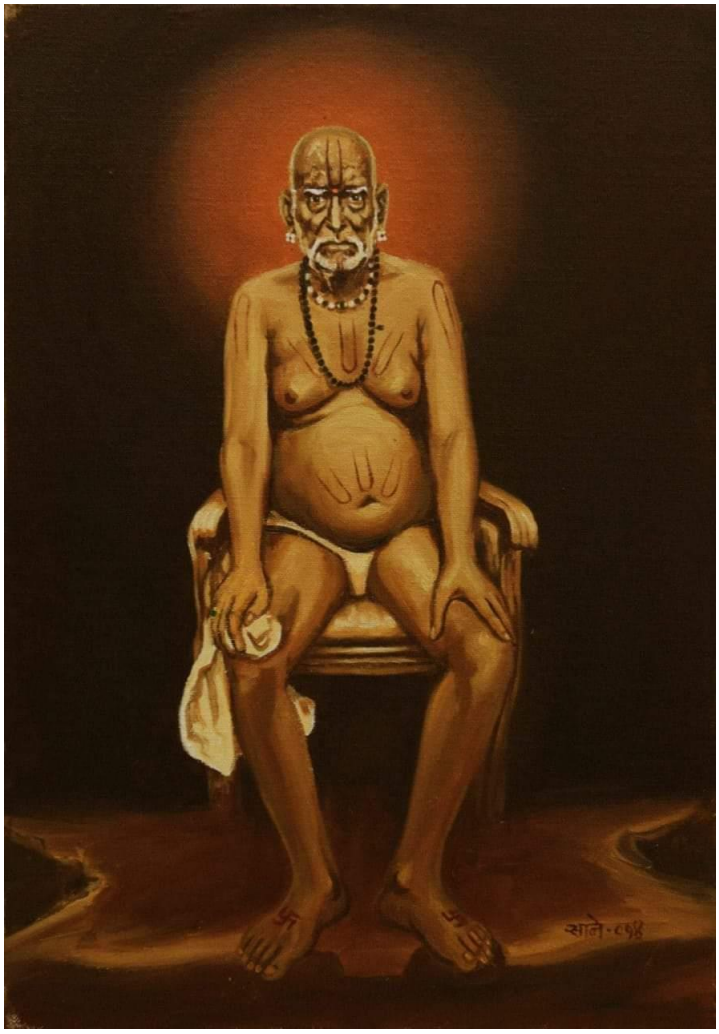
Calls and notifications will vibrate
।। श्री क्षेत्र पेठण ।।

गोपाल कृष्ण मंदिर
॥ श्रीराम जयराम जयजयराम ॥


भिऊ नकोस मी तुझ्या पाठीशी आहे

श्री ब्रह्मचैतन्य महाराज गोंदवलेकर


जयशंकर!
DIGITAL SKETCH . . .



www.OnlinePathPuja.Com

जास्तीत जास्त शेअर करा.....श्री क्षेत्र पिठापूरम येथील श्रीपाद श्रीवल्लभ पादुकांना अलंकार पूजन व सजावट.....
श्रीपाद राजं शरणं प्रपद्ये.....श्रीपाद राजं शरणं प्रपद्ये.....श्रीपाद राजं शरणं प्रपद्ये..

॥ श्री स्वामी समर्थ ॥

Videos:

https://fb.watch/7tPSDqr-ny/

https://fb.watch/7tPXCFEnSv/

https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=1933526470075484&id=501342676627211&sfnsn=wiwspmo

https://www.facebook.com/501342676627211/posts/1933508790077252/?sfnsn=wiwspmo

https://www.facebook.com/501342676627211/posts/1931529956941802/?sfnsn=wiwspmo

Ref: Facebook page- Shree Shankar Maharaj Parivar

Photos:

0

FB Videos:

https://fb.watch/7u9EHMfuTY/

https://fb.watch/7u8XYkVduD/

https://fb.watch/7u9AZjHEQ6/

https://fb.watch/7u9NOzOpdB/

https://fb.watch/7u9Qw66tFR/

https://fb.watch/7u9Tix84oE/

https://fb.watch/7u9Vbg74MU/

https://fb.watch/7uecYFNleJ/

https://fb.watch/7uelzBMfsW/

https://fb.watch/7uethgQvU5/

https://fb.watch/7uewpTzFxj/

https://fb.watch/7ueKyTQAfO/

YouTube videos:

https://youtu.be/W8DnhrVo3E8

https://youtu.be/Vf99nRfw5NY

https://youtu.be/CPAitoLT6YI

https://youtu.be/1DogOC2oC-A

https://youtu.be/cYvwXYrj0fE

https://youtu.be/DmBUL6aMKhs

https://youtu.be/f1trIAX1aEI

https://youtu.be/sn7yiOld5No

Best bhajans:

https://youtu.be/yFHkKSV2ZaQ

https://youtu.be/eT0tlzKz6Gg

https://youtu.be/4kFnf6y2_n4

https://youtu.be/XRlvd7GJw3s

https://youtu.be/MuHt8LryK1g

https://youtu.be/L6yyEmDrwX8

https://youtu.be/4UtMXjTrtnI

https://youtu.be/iClq95bawWU

https://youtu.be/H0Rz1Fy7YFo

Appendix-I

Good sites:

A very good site for stotras, ashtottara etc on various Gods (you can choose the language too):

https://vignanam.org

To bring together and disseminate the Vedic and ethnic features allied with Kerala:

http://vaikhari.org/

Another very good site one can refer for Vedas, samhitas, aranyakas, upanishds etc etc:

www.vedicheritage.gov.in

Vedic Mantra collection .. Mantra sangrah:

https://www.drikpanchang.com/vedic-mantra/mantra-collection.html

Link to Sanskrit mantras, prayers etc:

https://www.hinduwebsite.com/mantraslinks.asp

Mantras, shlokas, stotras for Hindu Gods, Goddeses:

https://www.templepurohit.com/mantras-slokas-stotras/

For Stotras:

https://stotranidhi.com

Box link to download ebook..Daily prayers.pdf (in Sanskrit+English):

https://app.box.com/s/0gz5k856mzne79jc255ycngjg9ye7ttb

Box link to download ebook..Devata stotras.pdf (in Kannada):

https://app.box.com/s/7rh6het5atjnd18bg33cjs1vbjwdh6y4

Link to download Lalitha Sahasranamam:

https://vignanam.org/samskritam/sree-lalita-sahasra-nama-stotram.html

Link to download Durga saptashati:

https://vignanam.org/samskritam.htm#&panel1-1

Box link to download ebook..Devata stotras.pdf (in Kannada):

https://app.box.com/s/7rh6het5atjnd18bg33cjs1vbjwdh6y4

Box link to download ebook..Rama katha rasavahini –part-1 by Sri Sathya Sai Baba:

https://app.box.com/s/789eqte8p9o0c1zm50mdxcn44i1q7cb2

Box link to download ebook..Rama katha rasavahini –part-2 by Sri Sathya Sai Baba:

https://app.box.com/s/yvuv38j9pcbvzzc23zpy9xht49bdjxzv

Box Link to download ebook ShreeRam.pdf ...Ramayana in pictures

https://app.box.com/s/o7kgml3ig6ko5wea5h245qawion0j9y7

Box Link to download ebook RamNavami messages (Kannada).pptx

https://app.box.com/s/3d7can9x1jfrch7cdforha6qfgljqy5g

Download Ramcharita manas (Tulasidas) by Gita Press:

https://archive.org/details/GitaPress790

Download Valmiki Ramayanam (English) from TTD, Thirupathy:

https://ebooks.tirumala.org/read?id=20&title=Valmiki%20Ramayanam

When Lord Ram and Hanuman gave darshan to Tulasidas: Talk by Sri Sathya Sai Baba:
https://www.facebook.com/SathyaSaiWithStudents/videos/812029159749759/?app=fbl

Link to download Avadhut Geeta: (English):

https://www.holybooks.com/wp-content/uploads/Song-of-the-Avadhut-by-Dattatreya.pdf